B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XIII NO. 100 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Djocia	Pontianak
Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—83, ESPLANADE ROAD.
E. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.		Connection at Aden with	Tons.
2nd May	DELTA	..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA	..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§	..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x	..		20,837
1st Aug	CHINA	..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	15,903
29th ,,	MOREA	..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1925.			
30th April	WARFIELD*	..	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..	..
28th ,,	GAZANA *	..	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	..	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	..	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	..	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	..	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
28th April	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
7th May	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
23rd ,,	NAGPORE ..	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
15th ,,	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,656	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	8097	

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
29th April	BAMORA ..	Basreh via Karachi
29th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
1st May	VARSOVA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
2nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
4th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O. BOX 122.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7.
C

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A. Yamashita.	5339	28thAprl	12th May
Hakata Maru.	G. Matsushita.	5970	16thMay	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	6976	29th ,,	12th

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	326	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Argun Maru	T. Inouye	6609	16th Apr.	29th Apr.
@ Uga Maru	K. Hanada	4497	15th Apr.	28th Apr.
*Borneo Maru.	T.Mooshige	5864	27th Apr.	8th May.
*Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5563	13th May.	22nd May.
xBingo Maru		6015	24th ,,	8th June

@Calling at Colombo.
*Calling at Honkong.
x Passenger Steamer.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,800.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
214, Hornby Road, Wheeler's Building, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager. DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD, LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3 Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
(Head Office: Toronto Canada.)
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOI(

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 40784
Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGA

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

REQUIRED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar (Punjab). Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the PROPRIETOR.
A 23131

WANTED—A CLERK, quick and neat writer and having good practice on Telephone. Pay 40/- 50/-. See personally NANOORAM TARWALA, opposite Alsika Patia, Kalbadevi.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—2nd floor of a 4 storeyed chocolate coloured building between Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road, opposite two elephants Imperial Cinema. Apply within.
R1063

ROOMS TO BE LET—Rents Rs. 21, 16, 14. Shops Rs. 40 and 35. Lady Hardinge Road, Amarnath Bhuwan, Matoonga. Apply HARI M. KENY, same Building.
C R1060

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER for a lucrative concern. Box No. 752, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1072

A FIRM of Europe's Manufacturers' Agents will admit as partners Indent Salesmen to work their lines independently with a capital of Rs. 300 only. Those desiring business line will have an excellent opportunity. Box No. 751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1071

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. SHARMA TRADING CO., Ramchander Lalji Bdg., opp. Goculdas Hospital.
1

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE TO SHARE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CONFIRMATORY MEETING of the above Company to be held on 6th May, 1925, as notified on 27th instant, will take place at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to confirm the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 20th April, 1925, and not 6th as mentioned in the notice of 27th inst.
23170

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive offers upto the 30th May, 1925, at his Office near King's Circle Matunga, Bombay, for purchase of the following plant which is for disposal.
Anchor Boats, Boilers, Conveyer (Portable), Crushers, Cranes, Compressor with Receiver, Crossings, Dredgers, Drilling Machine, Drill sharpener, Steam Digger, Engines, Grinding Machine, Jack Hammers, Hoists, Lathes, Steam Launch, Locos, Mortar Grinding Mill, Pumps, Road Rollers (Steam), Shaping Machine, Rails (section), Navy (Steam), Steam Winch double, Tipping Waggons and Whitewashing Machine.
Full particulars as to the description, numbers, prices, location, etc., can be had on application to the Undersigned.
The purchaser will be required to make his own arrangements for the removal of the machinery.

J. F. WATSON.
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Dated 17th April, 1925.
C23136

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of the Administrative Officer and Attendance Officer, pay Rs. 150-10-250 and Rs. 50-5/2-75 respectively for the Municipal Schools of Surat. The last date of receiving the applications is 25th May, 1925. The candidates should apply to the undersigned stating their qualifications with their previous experience.

M. C. DIXIT,
Chairman,
Schools Committee,
Surat City Municipality.

Municipal Office
Schools Department,
Surat, 22nd April 1925.
23162

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A HAPPY COMPROMISE.

AT LAST BROACH STREETS TO BE ELECTRIFIED.

THE MOST amicable and much desired compromise is arrived at between the Broach Electric Supply and D. C. Ltd. and the Municipality of Broach about their differences and the strained relations have once more been restored. The settlement was finally made on 20th April and the Company would supply lighting by the beginning of the month of June, 1925, and the City will be relieved of its long standing dark kerosene lights.
C23172

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 28TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 214, Hornby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, 1925, at 1 o'clock (S.T.)

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 24th April, 1925.
C23171

"INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 1920-23."

THE OFFICIAL RECORD of Congress activities from the Special Congress at Calcutta in 1920 to the Cocanada Congress in 1923. It is a book of 361 pages containing all the resolutions of the Congress, of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Working Committee together with abstracts of accounts. There is a detailed index. Obtainable from the offices of the Provincial Congress Committees or direct from the SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE, 107, Hewett Road, Allahabad. Price paper covers: 1/10; half cloth 2/-, full cloth 2/8. Postage extra. A companion volume for 1924 is also being issued.
R1069

B. B. & C. I. AND G. I. P. RAILWAYS

NOTICE

REVISION OF CHARGES FOR ALTERNATIVE SEASON TICKETS BETWEEN BOMBAY LOCAL AND SUBURBAN STATIONS ON THE G.I.P. AND B.B. & C.I. RAILWAYS VIA DADAR.

ON and from the 1st June, 1925, the fares for alternative season tickets (which will in future be known as "two route season tickets") will be revised.

2. From the same date two route season tickets will also be issued from stations North of Bandra to the following pairs of stations via Mahim or by direct route.

Victoria Terminus or Churchgate.
Masjid or Marine Lines.
Sandhurst Road or Charni Road.

3. Single, return and season tickets will also be issued between B. B. & C. I. stations, North of Bandra and Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus via Mahim from 1st June, 1925.

4. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters or to the undersigned.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

E. T. ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager,
B.B. & C.I. Railway. C23163

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of certain stained, damaged and non-standard woollen and cotton clothing materials such as flannels calico khaki, linen black, cotton grey etc., available at the Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, U. P. to be opened by the undersigned at his office at 12 noon on Friday, the 15th May, 1925.
Form of tender and schedule can be obtained on application in writing up to 5th May, 1925, which must be accompanied by a fee of one rupee. Earnest money Rs. 500 must be attached with each tender when submitting.

(Sd.) F. DICKINS, Major, R.A.
Chief Ordnance Officer,
Shahjahanpur
The 22nd April, 1925.
23169

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

You have a duty to your Dependents. PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Established 1908.)
67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.
BUILDERS, BUILDING CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS & OTHERS.

Sale of the business of F. MURAGLIA & CO., Tile Merchants with its goodwill and stock-in-trade at the premises No. 20A Fort Street, Frere Road, near Alexandra Docks, Red Gate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Salemahomed Elias, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3622 of 1924 of the High Court of Bombay. (Majid Abdul Razak and another vs. Abdul Hamid Suleman and others), Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday, the 4th day of May 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) and on subsequent days thereafter as a going concern the business of Tile Merchants of F. Muraglia & Co., with its goodwill and stock-in-trade consisting of a large lot of Dado Tiles and boarders, coloured skirtings and mouldings, white glazed tiles and angles of different sizes plain coloured tiles of different sizes, a good quantity of English Ornamental flooring tiles, buff hexagonal English tiles, red Marseilles tiles, a lot of broken tiles for mosaic works, asbestos, cement sheets, white cement, white marble tiles, marble slabs, marble blocks, and black blue marble tiles.

If the business with its goodwill and stock-in-trade is not sold in one lot the stock-in-trade will be immediately sold by public auction in different lots according to the printed catalogues.

Sealed Private offers for the sale of the whole business as a going concern with its goodwill and stock-in-trade will be received by Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., on any day previous to the date of auction sale and the Receiver reserves liberty to accept the same at any time before the auction is held.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the goods cleared within 15 days of the sale at the buyers' expense.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort

ON SUNDAY, the 3rd day of May 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Escof Mansion" Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, large sliding dining table, (for 18 persons) arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, drawing room, chesterfield suite, fancy cabinets, ornaments, vases, pictures one sweet tone full iron frame cottage piano combined with pianola player by Whitton and Whitton one large primephone, single and double bedsteads, solid old black wood open carved furniture, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, soiled linen baskets, hat stands, writing tables book-cases, wall clocks, reclining sofas, easy chairs, card tables, ice box, meat safe, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of C. G. Stileman, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners Consulting Engineers, and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CAST IRON, GUN METAL, STEEL & WROUGHT IRON SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY the 5th May, 1925, at 4 p.m. (B. T.) sell by public auction at the Love Grove Pumping station, at Worli, about 300 tons cast iron, 6 tons gun metal, 2 tons steel, 2 tons wrought iron.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK.

Released by Messrs Patel Bros.

RANA PRATAP

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.

"HER DANGEROUS PATH"

THE NOVELTY FILM SENSATION

With

A SURPRISE IN EACH SHORT STORY

WHAT SHOULD THE GIRL DO?

"THE GRAND NATIONAL 1925"

PATHE EXCLUSIVE

Showing all the thrills of the Great Steeplechase from Flag to finish.

'BACK STAGE (Our Gang)'

AN AMUSING COMEDY.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including Tax).

Booking Office is open at the Theatre between 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

DESTROYING LAW.

A LABOUR VIEW OF BENGAL ORDINANCE.

The "New Leader" writes:—

The leader of the Indian Swarajists (Home Rulers), Mr. Das, has made a remarkable statement, in which he condemns political crimes of violence in the plainest language, and makes it clear that it is self-government within the Empire which he and his party are demanding. Lord Birkenhead's reply to this pronouncement in the House of Lords on Tuesday was not ungenerous, if he means to follow up his words by acts. This overture from Mr. Das is one of those occasions which it is fated to miss. It is useless to expect that the Swarajists will co-operate in working a system which has visibly broken down; the Montague-Chelmsford scheme must be re-modelled from the foundation. Lord Olivier, in the same debate, revived the memory of the coercive Ordinance for Bengal, which the Labour Government sanctioned, to our infinite regret. He explained that his drastic measure was intended to be used only against men accused of crimes of violence; it has in fact been used, as he believes, to deal with political extremists. This Lord Birkenhead denied, but the denial is worthless, for everything in these secret trials, at which witnesses neither appear in persons nor submit to cross-examination, depends on the integrity of Indian police. The Ordinance fights anarchy by destroying law.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, Apl. 22.

Plague again shows no signs of abatement. The city is nearly evacuated and inoculation has also been taken up by the medical practitioners in full swing but to no purpose. The committee (?) has failed in its obligations to the city at this juncture.

The Committee passed a resolution moved by Mr. K. A. Desai to ask Government for a grant of Rs. 2 lacs out of this year's surplus for Water Works. The canal authorities have agreed to give the supply on certain conditions. The school authorities have been promising to provincialize the High School for last five years but to no purpose. Government will now be moved by the Committee for this and a memorial is being drafted.

The thermometer shows 110 under shade and hot winds are blowing. Nothing is yet known definitely regarding the corruption cases.

TAXIS AT WALKESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Quite a few number of people—Europeans and Indians residing at Malabar Hill and Walkeshwar Road do not possess motor cars or carriages and are obliged to use hack victorias to go to their places of business every morning. There is a stand for victorias at the corner of Walkeshwar and Ridge Roads but none for taxis, and hence the victoria-walas take full advantage of their opportunity to demand fancy fares from the less fortunate residents of these swell localities. May I therefore take the liberty of inviting the authorites immediate to provide a stand for at least six taxis at (1) the junction of Walkeshwar and Ridge Roads and (2) the junction of Chowpati Sea-face and Baboolnath Road.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

The following questions concerning Indian affairs were asked by Members of the House of Commons and were answered by the Under Secretary of State for India:—

Mr. Lansbury asked whether there was any distinction between men arrested under the Bengal Ordinance and those arrested under Bengal Regulation III of 1818; whether orders of detention under the Ordinance have been substituted for those under Regulation III in respect of all prisoners arrested in October 1924; whether it is intended to use the Regulation III again so long as the Ordinance or the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which takes its place, are in operation; and whether all State prisoners are now under the Ordinance with the exception of those who were arrested and detained before the Ordinance came into operation.

Earl Winterton: All the persons recently arrested in Bengal under the Regulation of 1818 are now treated as arrested under the Ordinance which permits less rigid treatment of individual cases and authorizes the grant of allowances to their families. But obviously I cannot give any undertaking that new and unforeseen circumstances may not necessitate further arrests under the Regulation.

Mr. John Beckett asked what is the total amount in sterling for which orders have been placed for the supply of rails, rolling-stock, and other, materials for the railways in India since January 1, 1924; and what portion of the total represents orders given for the supply of articles manufactured in Great Britain.

Earl Winterton: The total amount of the orders placed by the High Commissioner for India for railway stores from the January 1 1924, to March 26, 1925, was £1,249,000, of which £923,000 represents the value of stores manufactured in the United Kingdom. The corresponding figure for the Indian Railway companies working State Railways but for the period from January 1, 1924, to December 31, 1924, are £6,362,000 and £5,430,000 respectively. The companies' figures for the current quarters are not yet available.

TROOPS IN INDIA

Mr. John Beckett asked what was the proportion of British troops to Indian employed in India in the years 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924; and what was the number of British and Indian troops in each of the respective years and the annual military expenditure of India during the period.

Earl Winterton: The following show the sanctioned establishments of Regular troops on April 1 of each year, and the proportions of British to Indian troops. The actual strength varies from month to month:—

Year	British	Indian	Proportion: British	Indian
1919	85,989	228,295	27	73
1920	65,926	253,455	21	79
1921	69,559	150,822	32	68
1922	68,411	144,615	32	68
1923	68,563	143,446	32	68
1924	60,514	137,088	31	69

The total annual military expenditure in India during the years in question has been:—

	Crores of Rupees.
1919-20	... Rs. 83.00 crores
1920-21	... Rs. 81,75 ,,
1921-22	... Rs. 62.20 ,,
1922-23	... Rs. 67.75 ,,
1923-24	... Rs. 62.00 ,,
1924-25 (estimated)	...Rs. 55.48 ,,

Mr. Somerville asked why the Royal Berkshire Regiment, quartered at Rasmak, in Waziristan, are deprived of special allowances granted to the regiments which preceed them there; whether the Commander-in-Chief in India has promised to reconsider this withdrawal of such allowances; and what action is to be taken to ensure the fair and equal treatment of all regiments in this territory.

Earl Winterton: The grant of field service concessions generally to troops serving in Waziristan was withdrawn when Waziristan ceased to be regarded as a field service area. My Noble Friend is now considering, in communication with the Government of India, the question of restoring some part of them, and an announcement will be made very shortly.

MALARIA DEATHS

Mr. Forrest acked what were the number of deaths from malaria in India during the last five years; and whether in view of the fact that to drain or otherwise the breeding places of the mosquito is to make an end of malaria in that particular region, every effort is being made to eliminate mosquito pools where these exist.

Earl Winterton: Deaths from malaria are included in the Indian returns under the general head of deaths from fever. These were (in round numbers) 11,100,000 in 1918; 5,400,000 in 1919; 4,900,000 in 1920; 4,700,000 in 1921; 3,600,000 in 1922. There is no doubt that a very large proportion of these deaths are due to malaria. Public health being a transferred subject, the matter referred to in the second part of the question is not under the control of the Secretary of State or the Government of India. Recent reports show that the desirability of attacking the breeding places of the mosquito are fully realized by the health authorities of the Provincial Governments, but the difficulties in the way of taking effective measures on a large scale are enormous.

G. I. P. OLD STAFF

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, asked whether any representations had been made as to the treatment of old members of the staff of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in connexion with the termination of the company's contract on June 30, next, when the railway will be taken over by the State; and if any statement could be made regarding the position.

Earl Winterton: Representations have been made by the company as regards their London office staff, which are being considered.

Sir Harry Britain asked on what date the Viceroy is expected to arrive in this country; and how long he expects to be absent from India.

Earl Winterton: The Viceroy is leaving India on April 10 and will probably reach this country about April 23 or 24. He will be due back in India not later than August 10.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27.

C. Rate—
ank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/16.
ank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32.
don—
ank's selling T. T. 1/5 7/8.
ank's selling D. D. 1/5 29/32.
ank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 3/16.
ank's buying T. T. 1/5 15/16.
ank's buying D. D. 1/5 31/32.
s—
ank's selling D. D. Frcs. 665.
ank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 730.
ank's buying D. D. Frcs. 715.
n—
ank's selling T. T. Rs. 117.
ank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 112.
gkong—
ank's selling D. D. Rs. 153.
nghai—
ank's selling D. D. Rs. 207.
gapore—
ank's selling D. D. Rs. 159.
York—
ank's selling D. D. Rs. 280.
s Rates—
ndon—New York Dol. 4 82-1/4.
ris—Paris Frcs. 92 60
nden—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
don—Brussels Frcs. 95.20.
ndon—Rome Liras 117.00.
ne of Exchange—
he Exchange Market was steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27.

	Market Rates.
k Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
k Demand	1/5 7/8
Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 5/32
Demand.	667
rican Dollars	280
gkong Dollars	153
ghai	207
n	117 1/2
apore	159

Market Steady

CHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, April 25.

ckholm 1786
ristiania 2951
sterdam 1202
zerland 2484 ...
gium 9523
hens 2950

London, April 25.

change on London in Paris 9270.
change on London in Germany 2022 1/2
change on London in Italy 11737.

New York, April 25.

mand Bills 48187.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 25.

ount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16.
ount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/8.
ount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
ount Fine Trade Bills 6 m-st. 5 3/4.
ter 5 per cent 18 1/4.

Bombay, April 27.

Mos. London Discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
Mos. London Discounts 4-3/4 per cent.
k of England rate 5 per cent.
ney Call 6-1/2 per cent.
ney 1 Mos. 6 per cent.
ney 3 Mos. 5.3/4 per cent.
ney 6 Mos. 5-1/4 per cent.
e of Money Market:—Firm.
perial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, April 27.

vereigns Ready 13-11.0.
vereigns Forward 13-11.3.
r gold ready, 21-11-0.
r gold forward Rs. 21-12-3.
r gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-13.6.
r Silver Ready, Rs. 70-12.0.
r silver 1st settlement, Rs. 70-14.
r silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-1.

London, April 24.

ar gold ready 86-3.
ilver ready, d. 31-2.
ilver forward, d. 31-2.

ne of Silver:—
eady: India bought to cover sales. China
. Do not expect much further rise.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 27.

dy:—21-12-0

aida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
isak	21-13-6	21-12-6		21-12-6
th	21-14-6	21-13-6		21-13-6

Mandi.
isak 0—3—6
th 0—3—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 27.

dy 70-12-0

aid	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
isa	70-15-0	71-0-0		70-15-0
	71-2-0	71-3-0		71-1-0

ndi.
0—12—0
1—7—0
—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper, Rs. 67-13.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Due 1931-36 Rs. 85-8.

5 per cent. War Loan, Due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1933 Rs. 97-14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1945-55 Rs. 98-12.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1925 Rs. 103.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1928 Rs. 104-6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1925 Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1927 Rs. 101-2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1930 Rs. 102-15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1931 Rs. 103-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Frre) Due 1932 Rs. 104.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Develop Loan (Tax Free), Due 1935 Rs. 107-6.
4 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal, Due 1974 Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust, Due 1974 Rs. 74-8.

6 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal, Due 1929-49 Rs. 97-8.
Tone of Market:—
Quiet with sellers.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1,405, India Bank 73/12, Central Bank 22/12, Eastern Bank 82x.d.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 420, Alliance 65, Apollo 11, Bombay Cotton 460, Bombay Dyeing 1,070, Century 528/12, Central India 492/8, Colaba Land 115, Crescent 233/12, Dawn 670, Edward Sassoon 122/8, Fazulbhoy 937/8, F. Petit 975n, Globe 45, Gokak 107/8, Indian Bleaching 216/4, Indore Malwa 380, Kasturchand 125, Khatau 95, Kilachand 6/2, Kohinoor 1,205, Luxmi Cotton 4,950, Madhavarao Scindia 50, Madowji 367/8, Maneckji Petit 2,650, Meyer Sassoon 115, New Great 337/8, Pabanney 341/4, Pearls 540, Phoenix 485, Sholapoor 10,500, Simplex 152/8, Swan 175, Swadeshi 610, Tata Mills 92/8, Vishnu Cotton 1,835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 475, Alcock 137/8, B. Burma 308/12, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4/11, B. Tramway 95/10xd., Bombay Steam 71/4, Bundi Cement 7/8, Katni Ordy. 45, Katni deferred 140, New India Insurance 13, Shivrajpoor 43, Tata Iron Ordy. 14, Tata Iron Deferred 43/12, Tata Hydro 947/8, Tata Power Ordinary 387/8, Tata Power preferred 510n., Scindia Steam 6/8.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27

Apollo Mill ..	11	Morarji Goculdas ..	2450
Elphinstone ..	27-8	Madras United ..	515
Emperor Edward ..	400	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton ..	4650
Alliance Cotton ..	65	Vishnoo Cotton ..	1760
Indian Dy.& Blg ..	216-4	Western India ..	500
Indian Mfg. ..	900	Wadia Woollen Mill	2
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-4	Sassoon Silk ..	557-8
Indian Woln Mill ..	13	Sassoon Cotton ..	42-8
Currimbhoy Mill ..	449	Sholapur	16600
Kilachand	9	Standard Mill ..	1500
Keoria Mill	150	Hindoostan Mill ..	975
Kastoorchand ..	125	Hyderabad ..	2440
Khandesh Mill ..	2250	Tata Power Elec.	377-8
Khatau Mill ..	96-4	Punjab Cement ..	2-4
Gold Mohur ..	30	Bombay Flour ..	..
Jamshed Mill ..	110	Union Flour ..	..
Jivraj Baloo ..	..	Oriental Life ..	500
Tata Mill	160	Emperor ..	420
David	..	New India ..	13
Dawn Mill	670	Jupiter Ins. ..	6
New City	240	Great India ..	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam ..	6-9
Premier	65	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency ..	60	Port Canning ..	650
Bradbury Mills ..	475	B'bay Telephone ..	28
Bombay Indstl ..	23-8	,, Uganda ..	44
Birla	13	,, Burma New ..	75
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol ..	4-11
Madhaorao Scin-	55	Tata Oil	12
Maneckji Petit ..	2650		

COLOUR.

Bombay, April 27.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent. paste Lunger. Rs. 68.

Alizerine 20 per cent. paste Cow, Rs. 68.
Alizerine 20 per cent. paste I. P., Rs. 67.
Congo red, Re. 1-6.
Nigrosene Xls, Re. 1-8.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 2-12.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 2-8.
Sulphur Black, Re. 0-14.
Perpurine Benzo, Rs. 2.
Perpurine-Delta, Rs. 2-8.
Malachite Green, Rs. 3.
Magenta Xls., Rs. 5-8.
Hemetine Xls., Re. 0-14.
Indenthrene Blue, Rs. 4.
Soluble Blue, Rs. 7.
Fast red, Rs. 5-4.

LINSEED

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £ 22 3/16 April/May sellers.

Poor demand—closed slow

Raw Linseed Oil naked spot net:—
Tone:—Poor demand—closed slow.
Raw Months 44/6 April/May sellers.
Raw Buyers etc., 44/9 May/Aug sellers.
Linseed Afloat 35,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 27.

To-day Reuter reported 1 to 4 points lower in old crop and 5 points higher to 1 point lower in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 4 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:—

"Draught in Central Texas undoubtedly serious. Progress in other sections of the belt early and favourable. Until good rains in Central Texas market may hold steady. Prefer sales."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ltd. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. D/- New York:—

"The general opinion in this market is that one-third of Texas is relieved, but rain is much needed in two-thirds."

A small change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 466/- i.e. half a rupee higher than Friday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July-August. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar Operators were moderate sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 464/-. Around this level brokers and Shroffs were buyers and the values recovered to Rs. 466. But the market again gave way to Rs. 463 1/2 on Bazar operators selling on Liverpool opening quotations being reported much lower than expected, and closed at the same rate. Whilst Broach April-May opened at 459/- and declined to Rs. 457/- on selling by Commission Houses, but again improved to Rs. 460 1/2 on Offices buying and closed at Rs. 458/-. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 463/- and going up to Rs. 463 1/2 on some buying declined to Rs. 462 1/2 on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 463/-.

F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 409/- and Rs. 412/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday last.

To-day only 100 bales Dholleras were tendered against Broach contracts, total tenders up to date being 6,300 bales Punjab-Americans, 700 bales Dholleras and 100 bales Kadi-Viramgan, in all 7,100 bales.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 27.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	458
,, ,, ,,	July/Aug. ..	463
,, ,, Bengal	May ..	405
,, ,, ,,	July ..	410

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	433	423	408	398
M. G. Dhollera ..	482	475	465	
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	492	485	475	
M. G. Broach	497	492	480	470
M. G. Punjab/American	495	480	..	

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 27.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	458
,, ,, ,,	July/Aug ..	464
,, ,, Bengal	May ..	407
,, ,, ,,	July ..	409
Good Southerns	May/June ..	444

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

27th April, 1925.

New York Market, 24th Apl.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.16	May		24.24	+08
24.51	Jul.	24.42—00	24.56	+05
24.18	Oct.		24.31	+13
24.09	Jan.		24.19	+10

New York Spot on 23rd April, 24.40—40, New Orleans 24.40—40.

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 24.60 (at the close), lowest 24.39 (10.18 a.m.), range .21 points

Quiet professional market.

New York Market, 25th Apl.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
24.24	May	24.20	—04
24.56	July	24.35	—01
24.31	Oct.	24.36	+05
24.19	Jan.	24.18	—01

New York Spot on 24th April, 24.50+10, New Orleans 24.45—

New York Spot on 25th April, 24.45—05, New Orleans 24.50+05

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 24.65 (11.22 a.m.), lowest 24.46 (at the opening), range .19 points.

Small but steady market.

Liverpool Market, 24th Apl.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 2 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.31	May			13.15	—16
13.41	Jul.	13.28—13	13.27—14	13.24	—17
13.22	Oct.	13.12—10		13.06	—16
13.06	Jan.			12.91	—15
	Egyptian				
28.95	July			28.30	—65
23.90	Nov.			23.45	—45

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: Light rains Abilene (W. Texas) district and Oklahoma.

(2) Cabled 4.55 p.m.: Trade fixing call sales. English spinners takings heavy. American cross rate 4.80 3/4.

Liverpool Market, 25th April.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.15 May			13.15	—
13.24 July	13.31	+07	13.25	+01
13.06 Oct.	13.12	+06	13.10	+04
12.91 Jan.			12.95	+04
Egyptian				
28.30 July			28.30	—
23.45 Nov.			23.65	+20

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: Light rains Fort Worth (N. Texas), heavy rains Abilene district (W. Texas); slightly warmer. (2) Cabled 12-15 p.m.: Yesterday light rains North Texas, heavy rain West Texas. Rains still badly needed South and Central Texas.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 27.

Future Delivery Prices:—	
May	13.01—.14
July	13.13—12.
Oct.	13.03—.08
Jan.	12.88—.07
Mar.	12.85—.04

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

Bombay, April 27.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co. received on Monday the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., of New York:—

On the 25th instant:—

"Further good rain west Texas and Oklahoma. Continued drought contral Texas."

On the 26th instant.—

"Drought central Texas undoubtedly serious. Progress in other section belt early and favourable. Until good rain Central Texas may hold steady. Prefer sales."

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, April 27.

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	..485/87	458 1/2	465
Oomra M. G. Fine	..445/55		
,, M. G. Black leaf.	..425/35		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..425/27		
,, M. G. F. G.	..410/12	409	412
Khandesh Black leaf	..380/85		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..400/430		
Jalna/Aurangabad	..380/410		
Harda	..445/55		
Ujjain	..440/50		
Parbhani	..430/40		
Purna.	..440/45		
Nander.	..445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi	..380/405		
Wardha/Warora	..465/70		
Nagpur	..470/75		
Katol	..470/80		
Adoni	..460/65		
Sindh/American	..485/95		
Sangli/Miraj	..485/90		
Bagalkot	..460/65		
Coompta	..480/85		
Tirupur	..525		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to-date 25-4-25 ..	8940000	6334000
,, Yesterday do ..	15000	5000
Exports to date do ..	7346000	4963000
Stock at Ports 24-4-25 ..	755000	528300
,, Interior Towns. do ..	591000	477000
,, Liverpool do ..	1077000	580000
Visible Supply 25-4-25 ..	3169000	1940000
Quantity in Sight do ..	13857000	10501000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
12241	2830594	2844252.	2932783

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 23rd April.

1924-25	1923-24
10512	17755

Total Stock in Bombay on 23-4-25 9,27,393 B/s Last year—9,28,378 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 23rd April

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	406654	852890	594150
China ..	182090	157393	278070
Japan ..	1123709	1067104	1209535
Coast-Ports ..	22915	43662	38718
Total ..	1795368	2121054	2120473
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	495	25633	18512
China Japan & Coast ports	50014	18420	123132

Silver	Gold	Govt. Paper.
71-5-0	22-0-0	67-14-0

Remarks:—1-30 p.m. On Saturday New York closed 4 and 1 down for Old Crops and 5 up and 1 down for New Crops. Liverpool closed unchanged to 4 up.

We have to inform our friends that we are now Associate Members of the Liverpool Cotton Association and will be able in consequence to transact business, henceforth,, in Liverpool Futures for 5/8 per cent Brokerage, as against 3/4 per cent heretofore.

The local market opened at Rs. 466 1/4 for July/August Broach and has since declined to Rs. 464 1/2 with April-May at Rs. 458 1/2 and Bengals at Rs. 408 and Rs. 411/-.

We do not expect any marked decline as the rainfall in Taxas and Oklahoma is still insufficient.

Sampin closed on Saturday 304.10, 305.70, and 305.50 for May, July and October respectively.

Marwadi Bazaar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach Apl.-May Rs. 460 July/August. Rs. 466. Bengal May Rs. 409 July Rs. 413.

METAL REPORT

Tin Block £ 246 3/4.

COPPER.

Bombay, April 27

	per md.	Rs.	a.
Copper German	3-4	66	0 0
Copper	1	66	0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12 0

BREUL AND CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..
,, ...	Fine M.G. ..	..	415/20
,, ...	F.G.M.G. ..	400	..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G. ..	..	415/20
,, ...	F.G.M.G. ..	400	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G. ..	485	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G. ..	440/45	475/80
Nagpur	.. ..	440	475/80
Yeotmal	,, M.G. ..	435	460
Pulgaon	,, ,, ..	440/45	465
Dhamangaon	,, ,, ..	435	460
Amraoti	,, ,, ..	425	460
Khamgaon-Akola	,, ,, ..	425/30	450/55
Mulkapur	,, ,, ..	400	435
Khandesh	,, ,, ..	390/95	430
,, ...	F.G.M.G. ..	370/75	..
Broach	Fine M.G. ..	..	490/5
,, ...	Fully Good ,, ..	..	475
Muthia	Fine ,, ..	..	..
,, ...	F.G.M.G. ..	430/20	..
Dharwar	S.G. ..	..	..
Coompta	M.G. ..	..	490/95
Westerns	,, ..	..	450/60
,, ...	H.G. ..	..	..
Miraj	M.G. ..	..	490/95
Cambodia	,, ..	..	530

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	24-4-25.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	90	276,247	333,994
Central India	235	305,857	288,146
Barsi and Nagar	221	183,157	180,975
Hyderabad-Gaorani	170	92,135	97,692
Berar	812	537,111	591,855
Central Provinces	174	246,517	238,039
Total Oomras ..	1,702	1,641,024	1,730,701
Dholera	1,046	152,401	141,012
N. W. Provinces	50	129,118	120,466
Rajputana	...	60,724	72,223
Sind-Punjab	400	345,666	298,627
Broach	6,031	335,441	280,114
Coompta & Dharwar	689	57,990	105,781
Westerns-Northerns	630	41,205	47,210
Coconada	..	1,066	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	9	13,186	16,629
Persian	25	3,872	5,328
American	587	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	1,072	3,5925	25,188
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total ..	12,241	2,830,394	2,844,252

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	24-4-25	1st Sept. to 23rd April. This year	Last Year
Europe	2,475	466,654	852,895
Japan & China	9,577	1,305,799	1,224,497
Coast Ports	..	22,915	43,662
Upcountry by Rail	..	10,512	17,755
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		50,509	44,053
Total ..	12,052	1,856,389	2,182,862

BALES TENDERED

HEDGE CONTRACTS.	Delivery.	12 Noon	1. p. m.	3. p.m	27-4-25	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	410	..	..	..	..
,, ,, ,,	July	412 ..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Broach	A.-M.	459¼	458	460½	100	7,100
,, ,, ,,	Jy.-Ag.	466	465	466½	..	..

R. a. p. GOLD & SILVER. Rs. a. p.

Mint Gold, Ready	21 13 6	Silver, Ready ..	70 13 0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21 13 6	Silver, 1st Settlement ..	71 1 0
Mint Gold, 2nd	21 15 6	Silver, 2nd ,, ..	71 4 0

Copper American ..	1 1-2	65	0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0 0
Copper	2	65	0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0 0
Panchteka Joint		27	0 0
Copper, English Bars		61	0 0
Brass Bars		39	4 0
Pat Klai		67	8 0
Lead, Country		25	0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56	8 0
,, ,, to 1		55	12 0
,, ,, 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55	12 0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64	12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66	0 0
,, ,, 1-1-4 ..		65	0 0

Mowraseed		9	10 0 ..
Barley		45	0 0 ..
Castroseed		64	0 0 13 0 0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery		....	....
Jira		15	0 0 ....
Forward,		Rs.	a. p
Wheat, May		8	6 6
Wheat, Sept.		8	8 9
Linseed, May		13	4 0
Linseed, Sept, ..		13	8 9

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	No.	14 1-2	0	13	0
Kilachand ..	No.	20 1-2	0	15	0
Currimbhai ..	No.	12 1-2	0	12	9
Elphinstone ..	No.	12 1-2	0	12	6
David	No.	10 1-2	0	12	3
Shapurji	No.	10 1-2	0	11	9
Trikamdas	No.	10 1-2	0	12	0
Sattara	No.	10 1-4	0	12	0
Shapurji	No.	6 1-2	0	11	0
Light-house ..	No.	6 1-2	0	10	3
Japan	No.	40—1	1	5	0
,, ...	No.	42—2	1	6	6
,, ...	No.	20	1	0	3
,, ...	No.	32	1	4	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 27.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60 0 0	8 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	60 0 0	8 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61 0 0	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 14 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 9 0	13 2 6
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 35-15	72 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black ..	63 0 0	12 6 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 2 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	12 15 0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 27.

12 to 1 O/O.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	420
Bombay Cotton	460
Bombay Dyeing ex-divi.	1187-8-1101-1070-72-8
Century ex-divi.	541-4-35 28-12
Nagpur ex-divi.	500-495-93-12
Colaba ex-divi.	116-4-15-16-4
Crescent ex-divi. ..	231-4
Indore ex-divi.	380
Kohinoor	1205
New Great ex-divi. ..	351-4-45-37-8
Pearl ex-divi.	551-4-43-12-40
Phoenix ex-divi. ..	500-490
Bharucha	103-12
Simplex	171-4-52-8
Swan ex-divi.	175
Swadesh	617-8-590-610
Pabani	341-4
Fazal	952-8-35-38-12
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	87-8-92-8
Globe	45
Mysore	120
Madhavji	372-8-70-68-12
Finlay ex-divi.	140
Gokak ex-divi, ...	107-8
Edward Sassoon ..	121-8-22-8
Meyer Sassoon	117-8-15
Alcock	960-50-46-4
Bombay Burma Old ..	308-12
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-di	95
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	71-4
Bundi Cement	7-12
Central E. Mining ex-divi.	27
Indian Cement	40-35
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	13-12-13-8
Tata Steel Defd. ..	44-6-43-12

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 27.

Alavi, Ward Jeddah.
Nordmark, Asevegan, Busrah.
Jaladuta, Jones, Bassein.
Clan Stuart, Stenson Durban

DEPARTURES.

April 28.

Queda, Blencowe, Colombo.
Sicilia, Harrison, Kobe.

LOADING.

April 27.

Steamer Hevilder for Calcutta.
Steamer Hoogkirk for Calcutta.
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer Vigo for Hull.

S S Alavi:—Messrs. T. Marrison and Co.'s steamer Alavi 2157 tons, Captain P Ward arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday from Jeddah with cargo and passengers.

S S Nordmark:—Messrs. S Hassam and Co.'s steamer Nordmark 906 tons, Captain V. Aswegen, arrved yesterday in Bombay Harbour from Busrah, etc. with cargo.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jaladuta, 2592 tons, Captain D E Jones, arrived yesterday in Bombay Harbour from Bassein (Burmah) with cargo of rice and general.

S S Clan Stuart:—Mr. D E Sandaman's steamer Clan Stuart, 3638 tons, Captain F J Stenson arrived yesterday in Bombay Harbour from Durban with cargo of coal.

S S Sicilia:—The P & O S N Co's steamer Sicilia 4172 tons, Captain R Harrison will sail to-day from Bombay Harbour for Kobe etc., with cargo and passengers.

S S Queda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Queda, 2357 tons, Captain J Blencowe, will sail to-day from Bombay Harbour for Colombo for orders in ballast.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY, April 27.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cracovia (s) 4,566 tons, Trieste 1-5 Agent L Triestino.
2 Rampura 9268 London 9/5 M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4171 Liverpool, Grahams & Co.
4 Bowenkirk 3723 Colombo 23/4. E D Sassoon Co
6 Hoogkerk 3170 Antwerp, 8/5. E D Sassoon
7 Falkenfels (s) 3 852 tons, Karachi 3-5 Agent L Edwards and Co.
11 Argun Maru (s) 4,040 tons, Kobe 24-4 Agent O S Kaisha.
13 Khandalla (s) 3,300 tons, Durban 29-4 Agent M M and Co.
16 Treneglos 2766 Dunkirk N F, T M and Co.
17 Friesfels 3741 1/5 Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.
K Dalgoma 3571 Rangoon N F, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Mcbrayne (s) 2,978 tons, M Coast 18-4 Agent J F and Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Busrah 1/5 M M Co.
9 Isarco 2768 Karachi, 1/5 L Triestino.
9 Arcturus, 3816 New York 25-4, Volkart Bros.
11 and 12 Flowergate (s) 3,226 tons, Rangoon 18-4 Agent S S N Co.
11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi not fixed. Killick Nixon and Co.
12 & 13 Bankura 1915 P Gulf 6/5
14 Bamora 1878 Busreh 29/4, B I S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Uga Maru (s) 3,326 tons, Kobe N.F. Agent O S Kaisha.
B Nordmark 906 Persian Gulf 2/5 S Hassum
D and E Mirzapore 4135 Japan 7/5 M M & Co.
K Gogra 3151 N F N F.
L and M Zazani (s) 2.627 tons, N F, Agent N Kidderpore (s) 3,26' tons, U K 25-4 Agent M M and Co.
O and R Jaladuta 2693 N F N F S S N Co.
P Stumfels 3834 Kehi N F L Edwards Ltd.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula due about 28th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandala due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
S S Circassia due about 6th July. Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 25th April, Agent J F Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lantorfels due about 3rd May, Agent L Edward Co.
Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 4th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melbourne due about 4th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 25th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 2nd May, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

April 27.

S S Treneglos for Dunkirk:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull 1500 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros., 200 cwt. linseed, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 384 bales bone sinews, Hollingshurst and Co. Ltd.

S S Israco for Genoa 220 bales sotton The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 500 cwt. rapeseed, K M Nathoo; 150 cwt groundnuts, M Thadeni and Co.

S S Frienfels for Velencia:—2002 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk 10000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8000 cwt linseed Rali Bros.

S S Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—275 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

For Rotterdam 275 beles cotton E Spinner and Co; 140 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros; 200 cwt lactic casein The Midland Dairy Farm.

For Ghent 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

For Hamburg 83 bales cotton waste oily K Phirozshaw and Co; 100 cwt nigerseed Volkart Bros; 40 cwt kangseed Volkart Bros; 105 cwt turmeric Amin and Sons.

S S Custalia for Marseilles:—19 bales cotton H Nensey and Co; 55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 75 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 95bales hemp Rayenia Bros; 300 cwt mustardseed A Durst; 4000 cwt lisced Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool 58 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 63 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd; 560 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 7100 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 145 bales hemp H Govindji; 50 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 190 bales hemp Rayania Bros; 235 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Hoogkerk for Hamburg (cont.) 115 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai and Co; 141 cwt sandalwood rods S Nowroji and Co; 1400 cwt myrabollams Mitcui B Kaisha Ltd; 550 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Rampura for London:—10 bales gunny bags M Thadani and Co; 37 cwt Turmeric A Abdal Raheim; 45 cwt nux vomica A Abdul Raheim; 46 cwt rampatri (mace) A Abdul Raheim; 851 cwt coffee Thos. Cook and Sons Ltd; 100 cwt gun false M J Mowla and Sons; 2000 cwt linsced, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—100 cwt gun false M J Mowla and Sons; 24 cwt myrabollams C Jivan lal and Co.

S S Vigo for Middlesbro Dock:—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Triste:—165 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 2 cwt turmeric Y Moosabhoy.

For Constantinople:—125 cwt mendhi powder, A El. Ejel;

For Venice 110 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton B Mayer and Co; 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Sturmfels for Rotterdam:—30000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Falkenfel for Hamburg:—150 cwt casein milk powder, Mehta Bhata and Co; 30 bales cotton fly, M Bomanjee and Sons; 86 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 25 bales hemp B Meyer and Co; 115 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros.

For Antwerp:—25 cwt beeswax, Amin and Son; 2000 linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—5 bales woollen carpets, The American Express Co.

For New York:—2 casks wet salted sheep casings, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 1 bale woolen carpets, Cox and Kings Shiping A Ld. 4 bundles woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 5 bundles fox skins raw Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Shanghai:—550 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1 bandle fox skins (for furs), K B H Karimbakhsh.

For Hongkong:—180 cwt apricots, D Hiralal and Co; 33 cwt sarkfins, H B Ramjee and Co; 2500 cwt onions, R E Dadachanji and Co.

S S Uga Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 569 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—1 cwt ivory, P L Bawliwal and Sons.

S S Mizrapore for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton, Ozu Barin and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Ozu-Barin and Co Ltd; 160 bales African cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ozu-Barin and Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, C Damjee and Sons.

For Hongkong:—45 cwt cloves, S. Nusserwanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 27.

S S Hohenfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd, From Hamburg:—209 casks lubricating oil, 250 casks mercury oil, 23 casks aniline colours, 150 cases aniline colours, 90 cases napthaline balls, 37 cases toys, 32 cases perfumes, 25 cases wire netting, 114 cases ironware, 26 cases Berlin wool, 39 cases chemicals, 16 cases enamelled ware, 15 cases camphor raff, 411 cases hollow glass, 20 cases empty bottle, 51 cases salmiak, 19 cases buttons, 567 cases school slates, 72 cases lamps and lamp parts, 10 cases yellow metal sheets, 95 bundles yellow metal sheets, 200 bundles yellow metal cirles, 50 cases yellow metal circles, 56 cases earthenware, 70 cases wine, 825 cases beer, 2031 cases spirits, 92 cases petroleum stoves, blow, lamps etc., 47 cases screws, 1439 cases window glass, 103 cases paper, 513 bales paper, 70 D/bags carraway seed, 100 kegs nitrate of bargtas, 50 kegs glauchers salt, 71 drums magnesium chloride, 50 drums sodium sulphide, 320 casks sodium sulphide, 369 packages hurricane lamps, 240 bundles hurricane lamps, 450 bundles copper sheet, 50 bundles cooper braziers, 20 casks hydrosulphite of soda, 110 cratie tiles, 50 pieces tumes.

From Bremen:—15 cases Aniline colour, 34 cases padlocks, 250 cases bottled beer, 50 cases aluminium circles, 50 cases amorces, 50 cases slate pencils, 15 cases hinges, 100 rolls paper, 81 bales paper, 300 coils wire canavas, 100 bags epsom salt, 450 bags glaubers salt, 492 reels barbed wire, 200 bundles copper sheets, 98 cases empty bottles, 920 crates empty bottles.

From Antwerp:—149 cases aniline colour, 116 casks aniline colour, 8 cases aniline colour, 24 rolls lead sheets, 40 barrels hinges, 76 coils copper wire, 51 cases copper wire, 62 cases washing blue, 50 cases syrup, 32 cases champaigne, 25 cases zinc dust, 40 cases playing cards, 125 cases window glass, 85 cases wine, 52 cases aluminium circles, 20 cases nails, 12 cases lead pipes, 14 casks lead pipes, 160 drums blacking powder, 52 drums sodium sulphide, 300 drums sulphide of Soda, 1525 drums brass ingots, 94 bales paper, 150 bales stra boards, 260 bags bolts and nuts, 200 bundles steel circles, 473 bundles hoops, 433 bundles octagon steel, 3000 bundles steel rods, 50 bundles galod wire, 1276 bundles flats, 2350 bundles steel sheets, 2283 bundles steel bars, 23196 pieces steel bars, 290 pices tubes, 165 bundles tubes, 418 bundles angles, 1964 pieces angles, 501 pieces steel plates, 371 pieces steel joists.

From Rotterdam:—14 bales paper, 25 bales paper washers, 40 kegs sodium sulphide, 24 cases plate glass, 25 kags hydrosulphide of soda, 560 kegs dyes, 33 cases dyes, 15 casks dyes, 9 drums dyes, 40 cases dyes, 68 cases aniline dyes, 12 casks aniline dyes, 25 casks aniline salt, 30 casks sulammonice, 10 casks aniline colours, 222 cases aniline colours, 25 cases cheese, 50 D/bags carraway seed.

S S Faxen from Laurenco Marques Agents Turner Morrison and Co. From Laurenco Marques:—5528 tons coal.

S. S. "DELTA."

The following is a list of passengers arrivin by the s.s. "DELTA" on Friday next (1st proximo):—

Mrs K G Anderson, Mr T A Blacklaw, Major R F Bridges, Lt R G Byron, Mr A Campell, Mr and Mrs M E Dobson, Capt V K N Davies, Miss S L Dunham, Mrs O Duff and child, Mr D H Gregory, Lt-Col H A Gribbon, Sgt J Hamilton, Major A T Hind, Mr A Hall, Mr O W Hindley, Maj.-Genl and Lady Str Montague Hastings, S-Sgt W Iad Farrier, Miss M W Lane, Mr J N Lawson, Sgt F Macnamara, Mr McLean, Mr and Mrs S J Meekings, Capt C I F Maynard, Mrs Moore, Capt and Mrs R N Nelson, Mr X McIOrdyie, Mr S S Pike Sgt A Pedon, Mr A N Ritchie, Mr S B Ray, I C S., Mr T Rogers, Miss E Stuart Williams, Mr R J Thomas, Mr H Thoms, Mrs V M Urmson, Mr S A Weare Mr G H A Wood, Mr H S Walton, Mr C D Wheelers, Mr N Whaddia, Rev R L Waimald Capt G H A Watson, Miss F W Whitemore, and Cpl S E Wyborn.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant' Association.)

Bombay, April 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	3
Century	1	0	9
E D. Sasson	1	0	6
Elphinstone	1	0	6
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	3
Swan	1	5	6
Finlay	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth 8 Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb... ..	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Taat per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties, 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £ 5 ..	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	4	0
Bombay United per piece.. ..	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	3
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	4	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	4	6
Textile per lb.	1	4	6

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 23,

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	—	—	—
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered	S/S Cracovia ..	1-5-25 .	8 a.m.
3	Japan	S/S Argum Maru	29-4-25. .	2 p.m.
4	China			
5	(superscribed).. ..			
6	Singapore („)			
7	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8	Mauritius	..	..	..
9	East Africa	..	..	..
10	South Africa	..	..	..
11	Seychelles	..	..	..

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, April 22.—There is very little of importance to report concerning our market which remains dull and lifeless. Home productions have again been neglected and the only business passing in Shirtings is confined to Japanese styles. Clearances are very poor and no enquiry is evident in any of the various sections, in spite of indications that some Home sellers are not quite so strong in their ideas as formerly. In the absence of any real demand, however, it is difficult to form any reliable opinion as to the actual rates at which Manchester would work.

Grey Shirtings.—The market is quiet and prices are steady at last week's level. Further business has been done in Japanese Shirtings, which appear to be gradually displacing Home productions.

Grey Dhooties.—The off-take is poor and values have registered a further decline of from 3 to 6 pies.

No "to arrive" business is reported.

Whites.—Nainsooks and Jaconets have remained entirely neglected and only a very small retail business has been passing in the lighter styles.

Miscellaneous.—Buyers requirements for the "Id" festival appear to have been satisfied for the present, and no enquiries for replacements are in evidence.

Yarn.—This section is quiet, and the offtake poor with no demand for forward shipment. Values remain unchanged.

We quote bazar rates as follows:

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re 1-7-0.

Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re 1-8-0.

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs 1-7-0 to 2-3-0.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs Rs. 10-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-13-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 99 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-2-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs Rs. 17-5-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs Rs 17-13-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs. 8-2-0 per piece

White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yards Rs. 26-10 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 99 in by 40 yards Rs. 20-14 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings Raja 40 yards Rs. 21-14 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings Raja by 40 yards Rs 10-12 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The local Yarn market has been rather irregular during the period under review, but fluctuations in values have been within fairly narrow limits. Clearances fell away during the early part of the week, but at the close are quite satisfactory, and values are steady. Enquiry for shipment has improved somewhat, but Far Eastern buyers have not yet commenced to shew any active interest in our market.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s Rs. 4-0-6 to 4-4-6.
Mule 12½s Rs. 4-3-6 to 4-7-0.
Mule 14½s Rs. 4-6-0 to 4-10-0.
Mule 16½s Rs. 4-7-6 to 4-11-0.
Mule 20½s Rs. 4-12-0 to 5-0-0.
Mule 22s Rs. 4-15-0 to 5-3-0.

COAL.

The general condition of the market continues to be one of extreme depression. It is difficult to see how business could be more stagnant than it is now for apart from contracts, there is next to nothing doing. There is not the slightest sign of any improvement, and it is probable by this time that almost everybody has given up the expectation of it, at any rate for some time to come.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8.
11 and 12 Seems Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Ranegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly Gunny market report, dated Calcutta, 21st April runs as follows:—

Heavy Goods.—There has been a strong demand for Cornsacks, throughout the interval and a considerable trade has resulted for delivery during the season. Enquiry otherwise, has been rather small and we have nothing of interest to report.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for April at Rs. 45-0-0, for July at Rs. 43-0-0; B. Twills (42½" × 25" 1d.) for July at Rs. 63-0-0 basis; Twill Sugar Bags (6 × 8) 2½ lbs. for May at Rs. 75-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 74-8-0; Liverpool Twills for April at Rs. 75-8-0 to Rs. 74-0-0 to Rs. 76-0-0, for May at Rs. 74-0-0; Liverpool Twills for April/May at Rs. 74-0-0 to Rs. 73-0-0 basis; Twill Ore Bags (28 ozs) for April at Rs 523-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (34 lbs.) for July at Rs. 94-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 63-0-0, for April at Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0 to Rs. 65-4-0 to Rs. 62-8-0, for May at Rs. 63-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 62-8-0 to Rs. 61-12-0; No. 2 Twills for April at Rs. 68-8-0; Liverpool Twills for April at Rs. 75-8-0 to Rs. 74-0-0 to Rs. 76-0-0, for May at Rs. 74-0-0

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 64-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 64-12-0 to Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 64-8-0, for July/August at Rs. 64-8-0, for July/October at Rs. 65-0-0, for August/October at Rs. 65-0-0, for August/October at Rs. 65-0-0, for September at Rs. 64-0-0, for September/October at Rs 65-0-0, for October at Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 64-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 62-8-0 to Rs. 62-4-0; Twill Ore Pockets (16 ozs.) for May at Rs. 31-0-0; A. Twills (48") for July at Rs. 75-0-0 to Rs. 74-8-0 basis; Woolpacks for April/May at Rs. 3-4-6, for May/June at Rs. 3-4-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for April at Rs. 51-0-0. K. Bags for April at Rs. 56-0-0; Light Cee Bags for August at Rs. 60-0-0; Hy. C's for Ready at Rs. 67-0-0, for April at Rs. 66-0-0 to Rs. 68-0-0, for 15th May at Rs. 65-8-0; A. Twills for October/December at Rs. 72-8-0 to Rs. 73-0-0, for January/April at Rs. 69-0-0

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs 63-0-0, for April at Rs. 6-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0 to Rs. 63-4-0 to Rs. 63-8-0, for May at Rs. 63-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 62-8-0 to Rs. 61-12-0.

Hessians.—The market opened steady after the Easter holidays with a good enquiry from the River Plate. Shippers have been active and a large trade has been done in 11 porter cloth up to September, at hardening rates. The forward positions have met with a certain amount of attention, and sales are reported up to January/March, at an advance on last rates. Towards the close, there is less doing and values are a shade easier.

9 Porters for Ready and April at Rs 17-14-0 to Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs 17-15-0, for May/June at Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 17-13-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-1-0, for June at Rs. 18-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 17-10-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 17-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 17-10-0 to Rs. 17-12-0.

Hessian Bags 54 × 27" hd. ex 40"—8 ozs. for May/June at Rs. 40-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready and April at Rs 21-12-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs 22-6-0, for May at Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 22-12-0, for May/June at Rs. 21-14-0 to Rs 22-12-0 to Rs. 22 10-0, for July at Rs. 23-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs 23-0-0 to Rs. 22-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 21 8-0.

45"—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 23-0-0

40"—12 ozs. for April at Rs. 24-0-0 basis for May at Rs 24-8-0 to Rs. 24-6-0 basis, for June at Rs 24-0-0 basis.

36"—12 ozs. 40" for May/June at Rs 24-0-0 basis.

THE INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

SHAREHOLDER'S DUTY.

The "Leader" writes:—

The *Bombay Chronicle* in commenting upon the causes of the depression in the Bombay cotton textile industry draws attention to an urgent reform in the management of the cotton mills which is necessary if 'ultimate total destruction is 'to be avoided'. This reform is to 'take 'out of the inefficient hands of family 'corporations of managing agents the actual control of enterprices that demand 'experience, personality and a capac-'ity for hard work'. It points out a number of evils injurious to the development and prosperity of the cotton industry to which the system has given birth and then observes:

The millowners have been strongly protesting, and rightly, against the continuance of the cotton excise duty. But they must also set their own house in order. In these days of keen competition from abroad, a business which is inefficiently managed cannot hold its own. The *Chronicle* states that the 'full reactions of this vicious system' have reached a stage 'which should be a disgrace to the 'commercial morality of any city. After detscribing the nature and extent of this corruption it remarks: 'A ghastly net-work of inefficiency and 'corruption has thus grown up round 'the textile industry and has made it 'unable to stand on its legs in a period of 'stress and still people wonder how 'Japan, who takes cotton from this 'country, can supply cloth cheaper 'than mills buying cotton on the 'spot and selling their cloth here.' It appears that the *Chronicle* has taken an unduly gloomy and one-sided view of the state of affairs. That evils exist which require to be removed will be generally admitted—and what industry is there which is absolutely free from defects in management?—but no useful purpose can be served by magnifying their extent. The Bombay cotton mill industry would not have developed to the extent it has done if the picture of corruption and inefficiency drawn by the *Chronicle* were a wholly faithful one. This, however, does not mean that there is not a substratum of truth in what it has written. The *Times of India* sometime ago also advised the millowners to put their house in order. The *Indian Daily Mail*, which has been warmly espousing the cause of the millowners, admits the existence of abuses which injuriously affect the industry when it writes that the 'the Augean stables 'of the cotton mill industry should be 'cleansed' and that 'if the shareholders 'expect profits, under the conditions 'that will probably obtain for the 'next decade, they should apply them-'selves to the task'. It is the duty of shareholders in their own interests as well as of the country to see that the canker which may be eating into the vitals of the industry is removed as quickly as possible, so that it may be able to hold up its head in adverse conditions and successfully meet foreign competition.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th April 1925.

Cotton	12241	Bales
Wheat	25592	Cwts
Linseed	29832	„
Rape etc.	4171	„
Gingellyseed	4387	„
Poppyseed	2013	„
Groundnuts	3843	„
Castorseed	13490	„
Rice	3615	„
Myrabollams	1469	„
Cottonseed	9912	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	7943	„
Juwar	498	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	Nil	„
Bajri	1767	„
Coal	667	Tons

(Continued from Column 6).

America have practically driven away English Jeans from the Indian market, and still the Government of India and Lancashire millowners seem blind to this growing competition. Similarly, while the imports of Longcloth and shirtings from the United Kingdom show a decrease of 11 per cent., the imports from Japan have considerably increased. The average annual import for the three years from 1910-11 to 1912-13 was 8,441 yards while it rose to 52,807,413 yards during the four years from 1920-21 to 1923-24. Similarly Japan is having a bigger and bigger share in India's trade with foreign countries in different commodities and especially in silk piecegoods. This state of affairs would arouse the natural apprehension that Japan, after practically wiping out certain British goods from this country who enter into a serious competition with Indian made goods in future. In is therefore essential to draw the attention of the authorities to this serious matter.

Gentlemen, before I close, I deem it my duty to suggest to you that just as we could justify the existence of this Association in the past by united and unanimous action, we can still preserve the former prosperous position of the Association in future only if we could act once more in the same spirit of unanimity with a view to the collective good, leaving out of consideration immediate gains to individual merchants. With these words, I wish that the current year may prove prosperous for you.

INDIA'S PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

KEEN COMPETITION OF JAPAN AND AMERICA.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji (President) at the last annual general meeting of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association:—

Gentlemen.—To-day is 44th annual meeting of our Association. When we look back upon the former prosperity of the Association and its activities during the former years and compare the same with the work done during the last year, we are bound to realise the present position of our Association. I very much regret that we have taken absolutely no opportunity of thinking over this during the last year. The work of the Association naturally diminished during war time but as the Association was busy with other matters, we could not realise our position. For instance, during the war and specially during its latter part, our Association spent a good deel of its time in dealing with matters political and consequently the real objects of the Association were practically neglected. The result is that it seems as though we have neglected even the political matters along with the main objects of the Association. My only object in referring to this is to make you realize our present position. Gentlemen, we have not been able to enter into fraight contracts after the war as we used to do before. At present we do not think it necessary to examine indents for English piecegoods, which we used to confirm only after close examination in former years. The only reason of this state of affairs to my mind is that while we used to take firm action with regard to matters of common good with perfect unanimity during the former years, individual merchants at present are acting quite independently of the Association in order to make a bigger profit. If we will allow this method to continue any longer, each individual merchant will act as he likes and our Association will have no opportunity to think of or achieve our collective good. This is amply proved by the work of our Association during the past year.

Gentlemen, before I close my remarks with regard this matter, I must say that we shall not be able to do any important work so long as the scheme of affiliating other Associations with our Association, which is at present engaging our attention, is not finally disposed of. Certain concrete suggestions have been made by me with regard to that scheme. We have not been able to come to definite conclusion in this respect as we have had no time to think over the same.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE

Gentlemen, the questioon of currency and exchange is at present engaging the serious attention of the public and attempts are being made by various Associations to put forward their views on this subject. It would only be in the fitness of things if our Association too thinks over this question at such a juncture. The most important point connected with this question is that our country is daily taking a bigger and bigger share in the monetary transactions with other countries of the world and consequently we have to find out how best the country as a whole gain. I believe that those whom this question vitally affects and who are anxious for the prosperity of the country should come to a definite and unanimous conclusion in this matter. On the one hand, attempts are being made in certain quarters to revert to the 16d. ratio, while on the other hand, the Hon. the Finance Member and other are trying to keep a higher ratio. Those who

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

All-India Goraksha Sabha meeting. Madhav Bag, 8 p.m. Mahatma to preside.

[illegible] TRAINS TIMES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus :—

	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 6	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	6 30

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Isha-Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m.

THE BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

A special Meeting of the Bombay Legal Aid Society will be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday (3-5-1925) at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, to consider the future work of the Society, when all members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY CENTRAL Y. M. C. A.

Today at 9-15 p.m. in the Association Hall, Mr. C. F. Reeve will deliver his Third of the Series of Lectures on "The Need of a Revelation from God" entitled "Revelation in Christ."

"F" WARD D. C. C.

A meeting of the Council of management of the above Committee will be held on Sunday next (3-5-26) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's Office, Parel.

The same day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), General body of the above Committee will meet at the same place.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA INDIAN STAFF ASSOCIATION.

The Inaugural Meeting of the Imperial Bank of India Indian Staff Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m., when Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdass will deliver the Inaugural Address and Sir Norcott Warren will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Argun Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 1st May 1925.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 26th April 1925 to 6 a.m. of 27th April 1925.

Small-pox 3 attacks no death.
Cholera no attack no death.
Plague 1 attack 2 deaths.
Influenza no attack 1 death.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 91.
Total Mortality this day last year 96

ANAVIL SAMAJ.

Sri Anavil Samaj has been for the last 25 years helping the poor and deserving students of the community. As many of the college and high school students as stand in need of some help from the Samaj may apply for the application forms to Manilal Chhotubhai Desai, Secretary Anavil Samaj, old Goswala Mala Grant Road Bombay 7, by sending one anna postage stamp to cover postal charges.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the Mails ex s.s. "Mooltan" from London of 16th instant left Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 26th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 1st proximo.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with Mails from London of 23rd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 25th instant.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 4016 instruction class of the Esean Community of Bombay will be held in the room of Dr. E. F. Underwood, Old French Bank building, 2nd yard floor opposite the Rajdhani Clock Tower, Esplanade Road, on Saturday, the 2nd May, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) The discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man"—Part 3 will be continued.

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF CALVARY.

The Chuim Railway Travellers' Calvary Mass Fund Association will celebrate the Feast of Our Lady of Calvary also the Associations' Jubilee next Sunday, the 3rd May 1925. The Solemn High Mass, etc., will begin at 8-30 a.m.

On preceding Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 29th and 30th April and 1st May, respectively, there will be Rosary followed by Sermon and Benediction at 7 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd May Vespers at 7-15 p.m.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Women Workers Association of the Currimbhoy Institute a meeting of the women of the C. E. Mills was arranged on Saturday the 18th instant in the Institute Hall Mr. V. D. Karkhanis, Auditor, Co-operative Societies Welfare Work, presiding. Mrs. A. Moses, Head Mistress, Girls' school, Thana, explained the necessity of education to women of the Mills who had to work in various capacities and who for want of education were likely to be deceived everywhere in their daily life.

"POLITICS AS PLAY-GROUND."

At the monthly conversational meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood held on Sunday evening Mr. M. J. Gordhandas spoke on "Politics as Play-ground." The speaker admitted that the analogy was not very apt but was only workable as far as the present tendency of the Indian politics was concerned. The lightness with which some cricketers play on the cricket field aspiring only for the popularity by unscientific and chanced strokes to the boundary flagmarks was often witnessed in many of their politicians of to-day. The lecturer worked out the analogy by giving very apt examples from the Council and platform life of some politicians. He also suggested a test by which the worth of politicians could be valued. Honesty of purpose, liberality of thought and mind and substantiality in arguments figures and facts should be the very necessary requisites of true politicians.

There was a very lively discussion on the points raised by Mr. Gordhandas.

"ADYA SHANKARACHARYA JAYANTI MAHOTSAVA."

Paramahansa Parivrajakacharya Jagatguru Shrimat Adya Shankaracharya Jayanti Mahotsava ceremony will be observed at Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, in Marwadi Vidyalaya, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), on 28th and 29th, (Tuesday and Wednesday) when the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, C. I. E., has kindly consented to preside, Mr. Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta, B. A., Retrenchment Officer of the Bombay Municipality, will deliver a lecture on the Reality of the Shankara's Works. Shankar Bhashya and the scriptures and mythology of Shri Sanatan Vaidic Dharma. Other learned and well-versed shastrees and pandits also will deliver lectures, on the life of Shri Shankaracharya. A procession will start from Kandewadi to Marwadi Vidyalaya. All the followers of Sanatan Dharma and religious minded men are cordially invited. Special seats will be reserved for ladies only."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay at their meeting held on the 21st instant recorded a notification from Government granting the Chairman, Mr. P. R. Cadell, five weeks' leave from 14th April and appointing Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe to act as Chairman pending the return from leave of Mr. W. H. Nelson. They also recorded the nomination of Sir Ernest Jackson, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, as a trustee, vice Major-Genl. Sir Henry Freland, retired.

A note submitted by the Chief Accountant on the Revenue Receipts for the year ending 31st March 1925 was considered. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 260.71 lakhs.—Rs. 13.04 lakhs in excess of the actuals for 1923-24 but Rs. 3.59 lakhs less than the revised budget estimates. The figures are not yet final.

Sanction was accorded to metalling and garveling the open spaces at the rear of the blocks of buildings on the Ballard Estate in order to stop the nuisance from dust which has been a constant source of complaint from the tenants of the Estate.

A number of licenses for stevedoring vessels in the Docks during 1925-26 were granted on the recommendation of the Docks' Manager.

The Trustees agreed to a proposal put forward by the Calcutta Port Commissioners that they should join with the latter in a representation to Government protesting against the ruling of the Auditor-General and the Government of India that stamp duty and other expenses of raising capital loans should be charged to Revenue. The procedure of both the Bombay and Calcutta Port Trusts has always been to charge such expenses to Capital and liquidate them by the Sinking Fund on expiration of the term of the loan. This procedure is supported by the opinion of the leading Chartered Accountants in Bombay and Calcutta and is identical with that followed by public bodies elsewhere. It would be fundamentally wrong in principle to burden current revenue with the expenses of raising loans for the benefit of posterity. A joint representation to Government setting out the facts of the Trustees' case and quoting the various supporting authorities and precedents was approved.

In connection with the recent Retrenchment Investigation and in view of the curtailment of building and construction works generally, it was decided to abolish the post of Architect to the Trust which was sanctioned experimentally in 1920 for a period of 5 years. The present incumbent was granted 3 months and 20 days' leave preparatory to retirement on expiry of that period.

A report was considered from the Finance and Marine Committees regarding the proposal now before the Municipal Corporation to substitute for the existing Town Duties a non-refundable terminal tax on goods brought into Bombay, whether for local consumption or passing through. It was decided to address Government requesting that the Trustees should be afforded a full opportunity of expressing their views when the question of the proposed taxation comes before Government.

WADIA WOOLEN MILLS LTD.

Upon the application of Mr. Girdharlal Hanlal Mehta, petitioner, the High Court has appointed Mr. N. B. Moos provisionally as official liquidator of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, April 27

In the share market jutes ruled weaker after the week end owing to nervousness on the part of holders. There was some recovery on bear coming in and towards the end a general recovery took place with a better feeling evident. Coals and teas lacked buying enquiry and as a result no transactions were reported during the early session. Later a few isolated deals were only registered. In miscellaneous beyond a fair turn-over in rubber issues there were no other outstanding features calling for any comment. Government securities were easier in tone. The following were the closing quotations :—

Government securities :—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 68-1, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 95-6, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 99-1, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100-11, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 104-1, 6 per cent. bonds 1932 104-2.

Cottons :—Agra United Rs. 1.

Jutes :—Albion 177-8, Alliance 530, Auckland 237, Baily 217, Baly pref 103, Barnagore 175, Birla pref 73, Belvedere 526, Budge Budge 488 Clive 424, Dalhousie 418, Delta 487-8, Fort Gloster 975, Fort William 390, Hooghly ord 80 Howrah 12-12, Kinkinarrah 417-8, Kanarhatty 540, Kinnison 990, National 28-12, New Central 555, Presidency 7-12, Reliance 60-4 Union 600, Waverley 6-8.

Coals :—Berrakur 25, Gopalichuck 8-8, Talcher 6-4, Union 15-2.

Miscellaneous :—Indian Iron and Steel 24-12, Marshall and Co., 2-14, Calcutta City Flour 26-4 British India Corporation ord 4-6, Burma Finance and Mining 3-4, Indian Cables 4, Spences Hotel 9.

Tea Companies :—East India 17-12, Kilcott 15-12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence.—A. P.

PATHE.

"THINK BEFORE MARRIAGE."

Most picture stories conclude with the marriage of the heroine and the leading man. Serials, too, unite the lovers at the start of each episode and rend them cruelly apart at the end of 2 reels. But in "Her Dangerous Path" a novelty picture, each story starts with a marriage and then shows the consequences of it. The first short story shows the heroine married to a poor chauffeur and in the second story she marries a wealthy society man. Of course she is not really married, but by a curious device in the hands of a faithful Chinese servant she is shown just what would happen in case she did marry any of her suitors.

The Grand National, the biggest race of the year in England, is always a red letter day. The Pathe picture of the race which is photographed by no less than 36 camera men is always worth seeing. The picture of the race is more than thrilling to all those who have heard some of the wonderful tales of Aintree and its 30 gruelling jumps and to lovers of horse flesh the picture will have a deeper interest.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

We understand that the opening date of Harmston's Circus has been fixed for the 6th May. The Bombay public may assuredly look out for a good treat during the season.

CORONER'S COURT.

A MOTHER'S SCOLDING.

GIRL COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Sunday evening one Kantibai (12) a Hindu girl living with her parents at De Lisle Road was scolded by her mother for not cooking food. Kantibai went out and having not returned home a search was made and her body was found floating in an adjacent well. Police being informed the body was dragged and was removed to the morgue where Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL SWIMMING.

Jumma Pirkhan (8) and Abubakar Abdulla (12) two Mahomedan boys went for a swim on Sunday evening at Mama Hajani at Worli. As they began to drown they raised an alarm and police constable Nos. 1216D and 53D went to their rescue and brought both the boys to the shore. Jumma was, however, found dead and Abubakar was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, on the body of Jumma, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The jury highly commended the bravery of the two police constables to the notice of Commissioner of Police.

DISINTERESTED FRIENDS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Your morning contemporary, the "*Times of India*", whose solicitude for Hindu-Muslim unity and concord is so well-known, has sounded a note of warning and also vouchsafed a piece of gratuitous and grand-motherly advice to the Indore Hindus, to choose some other moment than this "for extolling those great benefactors of humanity and *enemies of the Mahomedans, Baji Rao and Malhar Rao Holkar.*" The occasion for this display of solicitude for this political consummation,—Hindu-Muslim Unity is not far to seek. There is the Bawla case still proceeding. The late Mr. Bawla was a Muslim gentleman and done to death by assassins most of whom, we are told, hailed from Indore. The contemplated rejoicings "over memories of *Hindu Warriors... who dealt doughty blows to their brother Mahomedans* may not be properly understood, "says the *Times*", by Mahomedans in Bombay and elswhere." And pray why, because "the recent sensational occurence in Bombay," opines your learned contemporary, "has inclined the Mahomedans to eye Indore with something like suspicion." Can you Sir, find anything in logic to equal this sublime piece of reasoning? Why the other communities of Bombay, and for the matter of that, the whole of India have been as much affected by the recent "sensational occurrence" as the Mahomedans: And the feelings of Mahomedans over this incident are shared, speaking for Bombay only, by other communities as well, as even a cursory glance at the columns of several non-Muslim papers of Bombay reporting that tragic incident will convince any unbiassed person. I fail to understand, therefore, what makes your contemporary remember only the Mahomedan view of the matter, when it proceeds to paint the situation in Bombay consequent on the recent "sensational occurrence" for the edification of the Indore Hindus.

Next your contemporary proceeds in a characteristically naive manner to wonder if "while the Bawla case was proceeding the Mahomedans of Indore had suddenly begun to express loud and public approval of Aurangazeb, would this course of action have commended itself to the Indore Durbar?" In the first place, we must not forget that *in memoriam* celebrations are held only on particular dates. The time fixed for such celebrations must correspond with the time of birth or death of the hero concerned. So there would be no occasion for the Mahommedans of Indore or for the matter of that any place in India to celebrate the centenary of Aurangazeb, who had his good points, too, and under whom the country was far more prosperous than she is to-day, now "while the Bawla case is proceeding".

It is, of course, gratifying to note the solicitude of these Anglo-Indian scribes for the cause of Hindu Muslim unity. We would not thank for instance, your contemporary for advising Indore Hindus to abandon, just to spare Muslim feelings, proposed rejoicing over the memories of their national heroes? I do not know how far the Indore Hindus will relish this piece of gratituous advice, placed at their disposal by an Anglo-Indian journal, whose zeal for bringing about harmonious relations between the two great sister communities of India is so well-known. Would it not amount to ingratitude on their part if they were to question the motives underlying this piece of advice? If the Hindus of Indore fail to profit by it, it will be their own fault. They may well wonder what earthly connection can there be between the forthcoming celebrations and the Bawla case proceeding in Bombay. They may equally wonder how the Muslim public is likely to be affected, if the Indore people propose to extol the founder of the Indore State and his great benefactor, Baji Rao. Let them wonder as much as they please at the ways of Anglo-Indian, journalism in this country, but they should not ascribe motives, where they fail to probe the unfathomable depths of journalistic wisdom.

Your contemporary closes the leaderette under reference with piteous appeal to "the two committees which have been appointed to organise rejoicings in the early days of May "to think again and try, instead of these ambiguous ghosts, to centre their emotions around some man of science or educationist" etc. Oh! what solicitude for peace and good-will among men. It is not clear that what this journalistic prodigy—your contemporary exactly means when he advises the two Indore Committees to take a scientist or educationist for their rejoicings, "*instead of these ambiguous ghosts.*" Should this wanton remark with reference to two of our national heroes be suffered to pass unnoticed? There is a certain class of journalists in this country who do and can write with impunity, on matters they are least concerned with. But when they assume the role of peace-makers, and write with a set purpose before them, it behoves the public to beware of them.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, April 24.

V. B. K.

STORMY BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING.

DEFIANT INDEBTED COUNCILLORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, April 25.

Last Wednesday's meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board, at which the very interesting matter regarding the astoundingly heavy arrears of taxes due by a number of Municipal Councillors came up for discussion, was a stormy one.

Mr. Gupte moved: "The Board regrets that the Councillors mentioned in the accompanying list and who occupy responsible honorary offices should have failed and neglected to pay the Municipal taxes respectively due from them in spite of repeated reminders".

Mr. Gupte said that the amounts due from the Councillors in question were as follows :—

Mr. Ignatius De Monte (President)	Rs. 2,272
Mr. Rajabally Mahomed	Rs. 1,350
Mr. Ismael Khakoo	Rs. 926
Mr. Kazi	Rs. 397
Mr. J. P. De Mello	Rs. 188
Mr. Angustus Pereira	Rs. 120

Mr. Leo Rodrigues in seconding observed that for a long time it was a problem he could not solve as to why certain Councillors were tenacious of office. He had now, no doubt, found the solution.

Dr. Dias said he did not understand why the case of the six Councillors should have been brought to the forefront, when arrears due from some ratepayers were far in excess of those due from individual Councillors. The motion, Dr. Dias said, was quite uncalled for.

Mr. Peter De Souza (Pleader) in ridiculing Dr. Dias' argument said that his (Dr. Dias) statement was not at all true as regards the comparative indebtedness of the six Councillors and other ratepayers, but be this as it might, Mr. De Souza said the defaulting Councillors were setting a very bad example to other ratepayers by their accumulated debts to the Municipality.

Mr. Naik pointed out that although Bandra was second to Ahmedabad as regards arrears of taxes, if they were to take population for population of the two cities the plight of Bandra was worse than that of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Augustus Pereira who is in the list of debtors, moved, amid some laughter, that the proposition be expunged from the Municipal records."

Mr. De Mello, another indebted party, seconded, and Mr. Pereira's amendment was carried by 10 against 9 One outstanding feature of the meeting was that the 10 supporters of the amendment included all the six Councillors including Mr. Ignatius De Monte, the President.

This instance of party clannishness will show how Municipal affairs are conducted by the Councillors, and the public of Bandra are wondering whether there is no remedy against such abuse of power.

EMPIRE'S MOTHER AND BABY COMPETITIO '.

During Imperial Baby Week, which will be held at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, July 6th to 11th, there will be a display of the Empire's bonniest babies' photographs. These will be culled from the entries received in connection with the Empire's Mother and Baby Competition conducted by the National Baby Week Council. This Competition is open to children (and to their mothers) of British-born subjects. A baby Competitor can be entered for one class only :—

Class 1.—6 months to 12 months of age.
Class 2.—12 months to 2 years of age.
Class 3.—2 years to 5 years of age.
Class 4.—Twins of 5 years of age.
Class 5. Triplets of 4 years of age.
Class 6.—Quadruplets of 3 years of age.

To enter a Baby for the Competition a photograph, accompanied by a Score Sheet giving particulars of the Competitor's physical condition, must be sent to the National Baby Week Council. This Score Sheet is to be filled in by the Parent or Guardian of the Competitor, and signed by one Parent and by Medical Practitioner Copies of the Score Sheet, together with further particulars, may be obtained upon receipt of stamped and addressed envelope from the National Baby Week Council, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England; or from any other authorized person in the British Empire announced in the Press.

Mothers entering for the Competition must answer *three* questions supplied to them along with the baby's Score Sheet. Both Baby's Score Sheet and Mother's Question Sheet must be filled in.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION,

The United Provinces Government recently represented to the High Commissioner that the rates demanded for space by the British Empire Exhibition authorities were unduly high. In reply a cable has been received from the High Commissioner that the Exhibition authorities point out that no sale license is required if merchants exhibit only with a view to establishing a wholesale trade connection. Concessions are made on space rentals in the case of educational technical, purely artistic or any non-productive exhibit, as well as to Associations and Corporations showing a collective exhibit.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Apr. 27.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Kashmir and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab Hills and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts are :— Toungoo two inches; Kyeakpyu one and a half; Myitkyina three quarters; Bhamoo and Ghauti one; Cherrapunji seven; Cox's Bazaar and Midnapur one.

The weather remains slightly unsettled in the extrem north.

Forecast :—Increase in South of the Peninsula and a decrease in Upper Burma.—A.P.

PERSONAL ALLOWANCE TO TOWN DUTY OFFICER.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. C.W.E. Arbuthnot, Chairman, Standing Committee, moved a resolution that as recommended by the Standing Committee, Mr. H. Wald, Town Duty Officer, be allowed a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem during the absence on leave for one year of Mr. R.G. Robottom.

Mr. V. A. Desai opposed the proposition.

Mr. V. J. Patel objected to personal allowance being given to Mr. Wald as it was not desirable to multiply cases of personal allowance which he said should be given only in a special case.

The Commissioner replying to the criticism said the post of the collector and assessor was created about 40 years ago since when the salary was not modified. The assessor had to collect about Rs. two crores a year which was absolutely a herculian task. His work was extra-ordinarily difficult which he was expected to do with a reasonable amount of honesty.

Dr. J. V. Vora characterised the proposition as creating a vicious circle, which he thought should be shaken off.

Mr. S. L. Salim moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Establishment Committee to report whether the allowance should be given to Mr. Wald.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia thought it was an exceptional case and urged the Corporation to accord their sanction.

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried. A poll was demanded and resulted in 27 votes being recorded for the proposition and 20 against it and it was declared carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

CONVENTION BILL.

A POPULAR START.

The scheme of popularising the Commonwealth of India Bill was inaugurated yesterday at a public meeting held at China Baug in the afternoon, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided. The meeting was select and representative. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas described the history of the Bill in an eloquent speech. The appeal for the opening of Convention Sabhas was well received. After Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas's presidential speech, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala asked him as to what they intended to do in the event of the Bill being rejected by Parliament. Mr. Jamnadas told him that they should give no peace to Parliament until justice was done and the moral force of a united nation would produce victorious results.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas made a supplementary statement. Mr. Osman Sobani next asked the President for a draft copy of the original Bill and the creed which preceded it. Mr. Mavji Govindji gave a lucid explanation and promised Mr. Sobani to furnish him with the original references.

"LAW-ABIDING" OR "LEGITIMATE."

Mr. P. Joseph next asked whether the term "law-abiding" could not be substituted by the word "legitimate." Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji argued that the distinction was immaterial, but Mr. Joseph held that after repeated rejections of the Bill a few people at least must be free to demonstrate their protest by ultra-constitutional means. The President promised to forward the suggestion to Dr. Besant. After some more discussion it was decided to form a Samiti of the present members of the meeting who were to develop local bodies in support of the Convention Scheme.

The proposal was carried unanimously and the meeting came to a close.

FREE FLOW OF GANGES.

BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL'S VIEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, April 23.

The All-India Council of the Bharatdharma Mahamandal at its meeting held recently passed a resolution conveying its thanks to its Chief Secretary Sir Devaprasad Sarbakhikari, for the resolution in the Council of State regarding the formation of a committee to report on the quantity of water that should unobstructedly flow from the Mavora for the use of the Hindu pilgrims. The adoption of the resolution by the Council of State was due to Lala Sukhbirsingh and other Hon'ble Members who supported it, specially to Mohamedan and Parsee member, who joined hands with the Hindu members of the Council in supporting the resolution. The Mahamandal Council further resolved that the proposed committee be requested to consider that the Ganges is sacred to all Hindus and that therefore the free flow is for the advantage of the whole of India and not merely to the people of the United Provinces. It also resolved that religious sentiments of Hindus at Kashi, Prayag, Patna Nadia and other holy places of importance, where a large number of people flock form all parts of India to bathe on festival days should be respected

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, April 26.

Sir Charles Todhunter, Chairman, and other members of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee left Madras for Bangalore to-night after finishing their labours in Madras. The Hon. R. A. Graham, retiring Finance Member left Madras for Colombo *en route* to England by to-night's Ceylon boat mail. Mr. Graham had completed more than thirtythree years in the service of the Crown. Mr. Graham will relinquish his office as Member of the Council on Tuesday the 28th instant from Danusnokodi after leaving the shores of India. Mr. T. E. Moir who is now in Ooty takes charge the same day.—A.P.

NASIK DISTT. BOARD ELECTION.

NON-BRAHMINS PREDOMINATE.

NASIK, April 27.

At a meeting of the New District Local Board, Nasik, to-day Mr. Thorat, Mr. Shindore and Mr. Shinde, M.L.C., all non-Brahmin candidates were elected President, Vice-President and Chairman respectively of the Works Committee amidst great excitement. Mr. Dhumal, the retiring President getting 11 votes as against 19 in favour of Mr. Thorat. In the Standing and Works Committees also the non-Brahmins predominate.—A.P.

PRESS ACT IN BARODA.

ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

BARODA, April 23.

The Press Association of Baroda at its meeting held last week passed resolutions regarding Section 36 of the New Press Act of Baroda expressing dissatisfaction and disapproval of the way the State Executive is alleged to have altered the original Section 36 as passed in the Baroda Legislature demanding its immediate withdrawal in view of the fact that it cast a slur on the independence of the Press, and urging the members of the Baroda Legislature to resign in case the Government did not effect the withdrawal in response to the popular will.—A.P.

MYSORE RLY. EARNINGS FOR 1925

BANGALORE, April 26.

The total approximate gross earnings of the Mysore Railways (worked by the State) from 1st July 1924 to 11th April 1925, amounted to Rs. 25,73,642. The budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of gross earnings of Rs. 32,25,000 and proportional results of the period given above show an increase of Rs. 57,402. Approximate earnings during the 11 days ended 11th April, 1925 amounted to Rs. 1,10,866 or an increase of Rs. 20,260 over the corresponding week of the previous year and Rs. 17,598 more than the earnings of the previous week. Increase in receipts is due to through booking of food grains from foreign railways to stations on metre gauge.—A.P.

TIGER SHOOT IN DANTA STATE.

A Danta correspondent writes under date the 22nd instant :—

His Highness Maharaoji Saheb of Banswara is now a guest of His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Danta. His Highness has shot many panthers in his own State (Banswara) but he has never been able to get a shot at the jungle King. On the 18th instant the Shikaries marked down a huge tiger in Kaleti hill and the beat was arranged. After some efforts, when the brute was about fifty yards His Highness emptied his 350 and the bullet lodged on its left shoulder. The shock and effect was marvelous and down it went with many roars. A few more shots were to be fired before it was quieted. It was a magnificent beast of 10 feet 1 inch. His Highness' brother Maharaj Gulab Singhji shot one male bear.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES FOR 1925.

June 27 Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
July 4 "Times of India."
" 11 Islam Gymkhana.
" 18 Imperial Bank.
" 25 Hindu Gymkhana.
August 1 Wilson College Gymkhana.
" 8 Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
" 15 Improvement Trust.
" 22 Parsi Gymkhana.
" 27 and 28 Poona Gymkhana.
" 30 Bombay Gymkhana (Whole-day).
September 5 Hindu Gymkhana (return).
" 12 and 13 Elphinstone Cricket Club.
19 Persian Cricket Club.
26 Parsi Gymkhana (return).

LAWN TENNIS O. C. TOURNAMENTS, BELGAUM.

The events will played on the made Lawn Tennis Courts of the Belgaum Club and all arrangements will be under the control of the Committee. The tournaments will commence on Monday 11th May at 7 a.m. and are estimated to last for a week. Silver cups will be given away as prizes to the winners and to the runners up. The entries will be closed on the 8th May and the drawing will take place on the 9th May at 6-30 p.m. at the Belgaum Club. All entrance applications and fees should be forwarded to Mr. V. A. Desai, Honorary Secretary, Open Championship Tennis Tournaments Belgaum.

THE BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following is the summary of the First Quarterly Report of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay for the year 1925 :—

(1) Bulsar Branch :—Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Ruttanji Bulsara's Free Eye Hospital.
Total number of patients treated for the eye-diseases was 784, of which 689 were Hindoos, 65 Mahomadens, 29 Parsees and 1 Christian. Total number of eye-opetrations was 99.

(2) Chalisgaon Free Eye Hospital :—Total number of eye-patients was 691, of which 606 were Hindoos and 85 Mahomedans. Total number of eye-operations was 1,720.

(3) Bai Rupabai Burjorji Patel's Free Eye Dispensary, Surat :—Total number of eye-patients was 128, of which 79 were Hindoos, 37 Mahomadens, 110 Parsees and 2 Christians. One eye-operation only.

(4) The Blind Relief work in Bombay through the Honorary services of Dr. S. R. Machawe :—The total number of eye-patients was 1,525, of which 1,284 were Hindoos, 219 Mahomedans, 17 Christians and 5 Parsees. Total number of eye-operations was 150. Spectacles free of charge were given to 2 poor eye-patients.

(5) It was also resolved to organize and start "A Happy Home for the Blind" with a view to rescue the blind beggars from beggary by bringing them under discipline and putting such of them as are of school-age in the Schools for the blind and others in the Industrial Home for the Blind.

(6) Donations and contributions received during the quarter :—
Mr. Stephen Colvercation Rs. 500. Mrs. Anapparanabai Sathe Rs. 100. Mr. M. N. Chharrati Rs. 50; Mr. H. P. Dastur Rs. 55; Mr. D. N. D Khandalawala Rs. 50; Mrs. Divatia Rs. 25; A Parsee Sympathiser Rs. 15; Mr J. V. Divatia Rs. 15; Mr. V. D. Shah Rs. 110; Dr. C. Alston Hughes Rs. 5-14- and Donations less than Rs. 5. Rs. 56. Total Rs. 871-14.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1925.

THE IMPERIAL BANK.

The Indian staff of the Imperial Bank of India are to hold their inaugural meeting to-day when Sir Norcot Warren, the architect of the great amalgamation and its guarantor of administrative justice, will preside and speak reassuring words to the young men drafted in the service of the Bank. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will address the audience in formal manner, but Sir Norcot Warren owes it to himself to dispel some of the cruel aspersions implicitly cast against the junior staff. Not long ago, a financial journal declared, on the apparent authority of Sir Norcot Warren, that the pace of Indianisation was swift and the critic attributed to it the occurrence of certain unsavoury incidents since 1921 when the three presidency banks decided to combine their resources. For aught we know, the Imperial Bank is not inclined to regard itself in a manner analogous to the Bank of England. The Bank of England is the pivotal institution of Britain and it does not compete with houses operating in discount and deposit transactions. The Big Five seek profit, and they are extending their influence far over the limits of the Empire. They develop their commercial business, while the Imperial Bank of India throws out its branches all over the country not as a key-institution but as a general banking agency interested in *hundis* and commercial business. The parallel is deceptive, and we have very good grounds for complaining against the idle pace of Indianisation when the extension of the Bank conforms to a wide and swift programme. To realise the pedestrian measure of Indianisation let us recall the buoyant project of Indianisation outlined by Sir Malcolm Hailey when in piloting the amalgamation bill he laid stress on the progressive Indianising of the Bank in 1920. Sir Malcolm Hailey laid explicit stress on the point that the Imperial Bank would train Indians for responsible positions. On 1st March 1920, in the Assembly he said: "We ourselves look to the Imperial Bank as likely to stimulate very considerably the training and employment of Indians as bankers. . . . Our hope is that the new bank will grow up to be a really national institution." On the 11th March 1920 he said at the same place: "In my introductory speech I also referred to certain other beneficial results which we look for from the scheme. The most important among them is the opportunity it will give to the young men of the country to be trained in modern methods of banking." Again in answer to Mr. Patel's query whether or not there should be differential scales of pay between Indians and Europeans he said: "I must say at once on behalf of the Government that they would be reluctant to proceed with a measure which for the first time in the history of Indian legislation provided by statute for discrimination between Indians and Europeans." Immediately the bill was passed and the necessity of cajoling the Assembly had likewise passed, it is remarkable that the Bank advertised for European officers. Sir Malcolm Hailey affirmed that the Bank had advertised for assistants in the London "Times"; his attention was also drawn to an article on the question in "New India" of 5th March 1921. Lala Y. L. Agarvala asked in the Assembly on the 11th March 1921: "Is there any distinction of race or colour made in practice or theory in the Imperial Bank of India in regard to the filling up of responsible posts in the Imperial Bank?" Sir Malcolm Hailey replied: "The question of filling posts in the Bank is entirely the domestic concern of the Bank and not within Government's control. I may add, however, that it has been ascertained privately from some of the Governors of the Bank that it is the settled policy of the Central Board to employ more Indians, but that before this is possible they must be trained and the Governors are now formulating a scheme with this object in view."

It may be observed that the Bank acts as the Government's banker. It is the trustee of the tax-payer's money. The Bank would have no existence but for such deposits. The Governor-General-in-Council has power to issue instructions in respect of any matter which in his opinion vitally affects the financial policy of the Government or the safety of the public funds; in the event of the Bank disregarding such instructions, such agreement may be declared void, and it is a ten years' covenant. To safeguard the interests of the tax-payer the Government nominate Indians as Governors on the Central Board; is it impossible to insist on a minimum percentage of qualified Indians in the responsible posts on a similar ground? The regular graded scheme for the training of Indians is as follows. The staff of the Bank is divided into three distinct grades. First, the clerical establishment; second, the Indian assistants and probationary assistants; third, the officers and probationers. The clerical staff is entirely Indian. It includes several graduates of the College of Commerce. From these graduates men are now and then chosen to be trained for three years as probationary assistants, in order to be employed as regular Indian assistants. During these three years they are expected to pass the examination of the Institute of Bankers. The pay is Rs. 150—50—250; that of Indian assistants is 300—50—400. The superior grade is meant exclusively for Europeans, Indians intruding as exceptions. These chosen ones start on probation for three years and then become 'officers' on pay of Rs. 500 per month rising by 50 every year. They are not expected to pass the examination of the Institute of Bankers, as they are white lords. The highest and responsible positions in the Bank are in the hands of the Europeans. The highest Indian Assistant after years of service cannot, we are afraid, aspire to be the secretary of the presidency circle of branches. The Bank is bound to open in all 100 branches by January next. It has already opened 78. It requires the necessary staff to man the new branches. For subordinate clerical posts Indians are welcome, and for the paltry increase of responsibility, they are told of mismanagement. For the managerial posts, advertisements appear in English journals. There is no pretence of offering good terms to induce men of the upper classes to apply as in the case of the I. C. S. Sixth form Brighton boys who could not join the 'Varsities will do; but since incompetence is apparently preferred, it might as well be of the graceful and curly-headed order of incipient bankers. When the tax-payer who finances the Bank reads of chronic prosecutions for fraud at the Bank he must remember with solace that for his money he gets the handsomest batch of boys any responsible bank ever employed. What is the position of an Indian with degrees of Indian and English universities? There are many young Indians of brilliant accomplishments willing to take to banking as a profession if there is the remotest chance of being trained for responsible positions. They are willing to serve without salary during the initial stages of training. The Bank's familiar answer to such men is that their applications would be considered on the fall of any vacancy in the lower grads. In the last few months Indians with Oxford and Cambridge degrees, one of them a first class honours graduate, were deliberately offered clerkships on the same level as other clerks rising if and when chance occurs to be probationary assistants. Applicants with English degrees specialising in banking met the same fate.

Indians with practical experience in English banks in England are treated with the same degree of cordiality. Indians with two years' practical experience in well-known English Banks in England *plus* an English degree specialising in banking are offered clerkships with the same impartial contempt. The humiliation is all the more acute when we remember that all such candidates are expected, before confirmation in the lower grade, to pass the examination of the Institute of Bankers! This examination is meant for the junior clerks in English banks who, as a rule, have no literary training or general education. Bankers found that such test was necessary to make the clerks write correct English and know elementary principles of Accountancy and Economics. The examination includes papers in English Composition. Prof. Gide's book on economics is the standard text book; for foreign exchange Mr. Spalding's book is essential! And this examination is compulsory for our graduates with honours degrees in economics of English universities! The public school-boy or L. C. C. school-boy is exempt from this test. What is the vice in the dark skin that its touch degrades the highest English degrees to a position lower than the meanest of sixth form Brighton? To this mockery, the name of a scheme for training Indians in methods of banking is applied. While our publicists sleep, the quiet efficient work of racial insolence has proceeded for the last four years unquestioned. It may be asked what the Indian directors and governors are doing. They are nominated by the Government to represent the tax-payer's interests. They are all business-men. Some of them are willing to wound but afraid to strike; others prefer to abide by the decision of the masters in ecstatic appreciation of small patronage in the lower services. When the hundred branches are opened by next January the work of stifling Indian talent will be complete and secure. It is futile to agitate thereafter. A competent observer once remarked that the whole idea of the Reform scheme was to make Indians share the ignominy of post-war difficulties of finance and administration. There is little doubt that the Government have consolidated their position in the borrowing market by their agreement with the Bank. They have entrenched themselves, through the Bank, in a dominant position in the commerce and industry of this country. It is a revival of the East India Company but ten times more potent. Concerted action is necessary to make the Government quit the pretence of the Bank being a private body and such a scheme of training being the Bank's domestic concern. Our directors must be urged to keep vigilance or vacate their offices. The shareholders of the Bombay branch of the Bank are mainly Indians; at the general meeting the directors must be taxed with the farce played on the Indian public.

HINDENBURG'S VICTORY.

The result of the German Presidential election is almost precisely the reverse of the confident anticipations of many people that a Republican President was nearly certain to succeed. Owing to the peculiar procedure of Presidential election in Germany a second ballot had to be held as the first one yielded no clear majority for any of the rival candidates. In this some of the unsuccessful candidates have dropped out while an entirely new candidate was substituted for Dr. Jarres, the Nationalist candidate, who headed the list on the last occasion. The choice of that candidate was a stroke of genius. For Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is the hero and idol of the German people, while his age is a reminder not only of his distinguished military services but also of the glorious past of the Reich under the Kaisers, and his retirement from active life has given him a place above partisan politics of the Republic. Because of the Carthaginian peace and the policies of occupations and sanctions and extortionate Dawes' scheme pursued by the Allies, the Republic has, unfortunately, become associated with political degradation, economic chaos and social decay which make the power and prestige of the Kaiser's regime look all the brighter by contrast. Thus through a pride in nationalism, to which the Field-Marshal with rare political insight, appealed in his electoral campaign, the German instinctively harkens back to the departed days of prestige and prosperity and a sorrowful tenderness grows in his breast for the extinct institution of Monarchy. As a counter-move against the unity of the Republican Parties on a common candidate, the Parties of the Right nominated Hindenburg since he was bound to make wider popular appeal than Dr. Jarres who was neither well-known nor held in esteem where he was known. The intuition of the Conservatives about the remarkable popularity of their candidate has been proved correct by the events. For, despite the fact that the Socialists withdrew their candidate, Dr. Braun, who had stood second in the list on 29th March, in order to concentrate all Republican support on the Centre Party's nominee, Dr. Marx, their combined vote has not ensured the return of a Republican President. The electoral figures are, indeed, significant. While on the first ballot, there was a poll of nearly 65 per cent., in the final round approximately eighty-five per cent. are said to have voted; though the four Republican Parties—Centre, Democratic, Socialist and Communist—obtained a total of fifteen million votes which gave them a majority of three and a half millions over the Nationalist candidate, in the straight fight between a Monarchist and a Republican—for the Communist Herr Thalmann does not really count—these Parties have been beaten by nearly a million votes.

The selection of the head of a State is always an important event but, under the Weimar Constitution and in the present condition of Germany, it is an event of international importance. The German President is elected for seven years and is, as regards his constitutional status, something midway between a French and an American President. But some of his powers are large as, for example, an article permits him to declare a state of siege and to suspend individual liberties on occasions of disturbances affecting public safety and order while others are not precisely defined. In any case, the Presidentship is no mere ornamental office and Hindenburg, therefore, will be able to exercise considerable power if he so chooses without transgressing the letter of the constitution which he has avowed he will respect. Nor is the condition of Germany less favourable for a vigorous endeavour towards a Monarchist restoration. The Nationalists are dissatisfied with the Government's foreign policy and their offer of security through a pact; there is a considerable feeling of bitterness regarding the present Eastern frontiers of the country bordering on Poland, particularly regarding Upper Silesia—it is noteworthy that Hindenburg recently emphasised the importance of this subject in his interview—as well as hostility towards the League of Nations' administration of the Saar: but above all, the nation is exacerbated by the memories of the Ruhr invasion and the British refusal to evacuate Cologne. The moment seems opportune for a military reaction followed by a Monarchist *coup*. Though the supporters of Hindenburg have not openly ventured to declare for Monarchy or to put it forward as an electoral issue, the nomination of the General was a guarantee for intensifying the struggle between the Republican and Monarchist forces while they displayed the old Monarchist flags at meetings and are Monarchist by implications as well as by conviction. The veteran Field-Marshal has done little to dispel the doubts on the subject. Indeed, when repeated attempts were made at the time of the first election to induce him to accept the candidature of the Presidentship, among others by Admiral Tirpitz, which he refused, he was in continual communication with his lord and master, the ex-Emperor William II., for without the permission of the ex-Kaiser to whom he still professes allegiance it was said that he was unlikely to take any decisive step. Moreover, when during his recent interview before his election, he was asked whether he favoured a Monarchy or a Republic, the Field-Marshal, not forgetful of this fact of personal allegiance, coupled with his bid for the supreme post of a government whose sovereignty he did not acknowledge, replied evasively that "personal wishes are of no avail." But where the effectiveness of the Presidential portfolio depends upon the personality of its occupant, as it does in Germany, personal wishes are of real avail. However, the immediate effect of Hindenburg's triumph will-consist not in any immediate Monarchist *putsch*, but in the hysterics which will overtake Paris and London at the return of a formidable war-lord and a trusted lieutenant of the ex-Kaiser; they will forget not merely that Germany's choice of its head is her sole business but also how much they have themselves done to undermine the stability of the young Republic while furtively demanding the head of the Kaiser. Hindenburg's election is an unexceptionable tribute to the vindictive and cold-blooded policy of the Allies after the war.

Notes of the Day.

Government and the Haj.

The communique issued by the Government of India and the interview with Maulana Shaukat Ali, which we published yesterday, have cleared the atmosphere as regards the Haj question, over which the Muslims are naturally very much agitated. The clear statement of Government's attitude that, in a matter of conscience they have no wish to interfere and that if Muslim religious bodies, with the realisation of the risks, are able to assume the responsibility of advising their co-religionists to attempt to make the pilgrimage this year, they will put no obstacles in the way, is especially welcome. The pilgrimage to Mecca has always entailed considerable inconvenience and hardships on those undertaking it. This year the risks are specially great. The question is whether they are so great as to make a pilgrimage absolutely inadvisable. On this question the views of His Majesty's Counsel at Jeddah, who is admittedly confined within the limits of Jeddah, and those of the authorities of the Central Khilafat Committee, reinforced as they are by the guarantee of safety of life and property by Ibn Saud and the testimony of independent observers, differ. But the facts presented by Maulana Shaukat Ali show that there is no reason why those pilgrims, who are prepared to accept the risks, should not be given all facilities to perform what they regard as a religious duty.

Prophets About.

To a seer of the complicated name of Jotiramastand Shankar Shastri (Hosritti), we are indebted for a forecast of the year 1926 which dates from March 1925. He tenders us his best compliments and there is a profuse display of foresight prefaced by the assertion that "a great deal of political prisoners will fill the jails." It is to be hoped that Sir Malcolm Hailey does not take the prevision seriously because the only problem in his territory is about the release of prisoners as a token of peace. We are told that the Prince of Wales will have to safeguard his health and avoid running risks. The allusion is probably directed to his idle excursions abroad. There is the sign of lugubrious distress in the prediction that Queen Mary will have to undertake journeys "with some worry and some discomfort." The King having returned home, we trust the imagination of the prophet is exhausted in the event. As to the sufferings of the people, we are warned that "the hands of Government will be strengthened." A new scheme for fishing may be started in Bombay, and the folk that sell and devour fish are assured of a succulent time.

A Small Mercy.

The yarn proceeds in this wise:—

Reforms Committee may dole out important reforms. Swarajists may start an independent movement and push themselves to prominence. Akali troubles may be soothed. Civil disobedience and non-co-operation will sink down for some reason or other. Hindus or Mahomedans may unite to some extent. A Committee may be appointed to settle the differences of people in boats and railways. It may prove a success. The University Committee may pronounce important improvements. The Bengal Ordinance may be thrown out in May, June or January next. There may be some difficulty in convening a united Congress. It may meet not without much cost. Some alterations may be made in the Land-Revenue Code. Maternity benefits bill may be passed. Government may be pleased to confer the title of "Raja" on some two politicians. Bengal may lose one or two of her prominent leaders. This is an important period in the career of Mahatma Gandhi. It is in this year that he may fail or succeed in his object. Bodily weakness may overtake him by slow degree especially in July and December. Bengal and Punjab may be dissatisfied. Great and important changes may be introduced in education, sanitation and mining by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay this year. Ancient lore may flourish in Baroda and Mysore.

It is a riot of vague imaginings, but we do hope by way of small mercies that the "Maternity Benefits Bill may be passed." If the Mill-owners' Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber had had their way, the hope would be dashed to pieces.

National Psychology.

The comic paper par excellence of Central Europe, the "Simplizissimus" has found a witty person who knows how to picture the dominating characteristics of a people in verse. He has described as a first instalment what are the Russian, English and German psychological characteristics. One Russian, he says, means a soulful personality. Two Russians, however, mean a disturbance. Add a third and there reigns chaos. As for the English, an Englishman by himself is like a fool. He does not know what to do with himself. Two Englishmen mean a match, a game of some kind or another, but let there be three, and they behave as if they are the greatest nation in the whole world. As regards the Germans, a German by himself is a philosophic person, dreaming about abstract theories. Two Germans mean a discord or a quarrel, but three Germans coming together will start a political party. One wonders if between Indians and Germans there is not a certain disastrous similarity?

HINDENBURG ELECTED PRESIDENT.

POLLS A MILLION VOTES MORE THAN HIS RIVAL.

UNPRECEDENTED EXCITEMENT.

NO RAPPROACHEMENT WITH FRANCE

LONDON, April 27.

Hindenburg has been elected President of the German Republic.

LONDON, April 26.

Berlin.—The following figures of voting in the Presidential election show the position of the parties at different periods:

9 p.m.—

Marx	1,558,000
Hindenburg	1,377,000
Thaelman	251,000

10 p.m.—

Hindenburg	2,556,000
Marx	2,482,000
Thaelman	416,000

The foregoing includes figures of voting in Hindenburg's stronghold, East Prussia.

10-30 p.m.—

Hindenburg	5,962,000
Marx	5,733,000

11 p.m.—

Hindenburg	8,300,000
Marx	7,100,000

Mid-night.—Twenty electoral districts of a total of thirty-five give Hindenburg 8,685,000; Marx 7,981,000 and Thaelmann 970,000.

12/30 A. M. Twenty-seven Districts: Hindenburg 11,112,000; Marx 10,112,000; Thaelmann 1,340,000.—Reuter.

In all about fifteen million votes are still to be counted. Approximately eighty-five per cent. Elecars voted.—Reuters.

HEAVY POLLING.

LONDON, Apl. 26.

Berlin.—Following messages are issued

HINDENBURG.

in the chronological order of their despatch:—

There was drizzling rain in Berlin on the occasion of the presidential election. Polling throughout the country has been heavier than on March 29th. A few collisions between rival sections are reported, though none of them has been serious. The only signs of enthusiasm at the capital were displayed by boys and youths dashing along streets in motor lorries waving flags and cheering either Hindenburg or Marx.

Public tension is apparently increasing as results appear. Strong police patrols are posted everywhere. The first three Berlin stations gave Marx fifty per cent. majority, but later eight combined Berlin districts show that Hindenburg secured 10,064, Marx 6,532 and Thaelmann 694.

RIOTING NEAR KARLSRUHE.

LONDON, Apl. 26.

Two persons were killed and some others injured in rioting in connection with the election near Karlsruhe. The Nationalist crowd tried to storm the Town Hall at Katibor in Silesia and collided with the police. Many arrests were made.—R.S.S.

UNPRECEDENTED EXCITEMENT.

Cologne.—Unprecedented excitement prevails here. Polling is heavy. Hindenburgites are very active and there has been large turnover of votes in the Rhineland which is the stronghold of Marx.—R. S. S.

LONDON, Apl. 27.

Berlin.—Voting shews that Hindenburg led in Pomerania, East Prussia and Bavaria. Marx led in Berlin, Rhineland and Ruhr.

UNOFFICIAL FIGURES.

According to unofficial final figures Hindenburg polled 14,639,000, Marx 13,740,000 and Thaelmann 1, 789,000 votes. Figures for Berlin are as follows:—Marx 654,000, Hindenburg 385,000 and Thaelmann 14,500 votes.—R. S. S.

OFFICIAL PROVISIONAL FIGURES.

BERLIN, Apr. 27.

The official provisional figures of the votes polled show that General Hindenburg secured 14,639,000, Dr. Marx 13,753,000 and Herr Thaelmann 1,932,000.—Reuter.

BBITISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Apr. 27.

Though most of the papers managed to publish under "Stop Press" Reuter's announcement of General Hindenburg's election, they have not yet had time for making any considered comments beyond the headlines expressing astonishment at the result.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the result will throw European politics into confusion.

The "Daily Express" declares that if General Hindenburg carries out his intention of raising the questions of Germany's war guilt and the admission of the Versailles Treaty, he will raise a storm in Europe.—Reuter.

RESULT IN RHINELAND.

MOST NOTEWORTHY.

COLOGNE, Apr. 27.

The turn-over of votes in the Presidential election in Rhineland is most noteworthy. General Hindenburg nearly equalled Dr. Marx in Dusseldorf, ran him closer still in Solingen, and secured a heavy increase in Coblenz In the first election on March 29th, the Rightists aggregated 11,998,000, the Leftists 13,410,000 and the Communists 1,885,000 votes. It was then recognised that any defections from the Democrats would prove the determining factor.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN FOREIGN POLICY.

HINDENBURG'S PERSONALITY VS. MARX'S PROGRAMME.

BERLIN, April 27.

Hindenburg heard about his election while staying with a friend in country near Hanover and did not show any great enthusiasm. He is expected in Berlin on Thursday, and will doubtless receive a tremendous reception. It is unlikely that the German foreign policy will undergo a striking change during Hindenburg's Presidency. His advisers are well aware that the only safe foreign policy for Germany is one she followed during the past year. Moreover, the fact that the Reichstag contains a majority of the Left party will also tend to check any possible aspirations on the part of Hindenburg's councillors as regards change of foreign policy.

Hindenburg's victory by as many as 900 thousand votes was unexpected. It was partly due to the fact that three million more electors voted yesterday than on the 29th March, most of them apparently supporters of Hindenburg for whom women curiously enough appear to have voted *en masse*. Marx polled half a million more votes than on 29th March but Hindenburg's personality was too strong for Marx's programme. Most cities including Berlin and Rhineland voted for Marx, while Bavaria, East Prussia and country districts voted for Hindenburg. The Communist candidate Thaelmann held his own compared with the last election. In fact, he had even slightly increased his poll in some places but communism does not seem to be making the progress its supporters hoped for it in Germany.—Reuter's Special.

NO RAPPROACHMENT.

TREMENDOUS DISTRUST.

PARIS, Apl. 27.

The election of Hindenburg has caused a sensation and created a surprise here. Newspaper correspondents at Berlin attribute result to women voting on masse for "our father Hindenburg".

"Le Matin" says that the election will cause tremendous distrust of Germany in France and that it will be difficult for M.

(Continued on next page.)

GENERAL ROUND UP OF COMMUNISTS

EUROPE POLICE'S AGREEMENT.

MR. MALONE INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Apr. 27.

Mr. Lestrange Malone, who is one of the three Labour M.P.'s who recently proceeded to Sofia to study the situation there, in an interview with the "Daily Herald" said that the Labour Mission was informed while in Sofia that the Bulgarian Government had proofs that the Cathedral outrage was planned and organised in Serbia and believed that the Serbian Government was at least indirectly responsible for it.

Herr Schober, the Austrian Chief of the Police told Mr. Malone while in Vienna that all the police departments of Europe had agreed upon a general round-up of Communists in the very near future.—Reuter.

INCREASING MILITIA.

AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE.

BELGRADE, Apr. 27.

After the British, French and Italian ministers had informed the Government that the Conference of Ambassadors' had agreed to Bulgaria's temporarily increasing her militia, the Yugo-Slav Cabinet met and decided to confine itself to demanding strict fulfilment of the Clause of Ambassadors' decision providing for the demobilisation of the new levy at the end of May.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS FOR BULGARIA.

SUBJECT TO CENSORSHIP.

Telegrams for Bulgaria are subject to censorship and must be written in plain language.

WHICH NEWTON?

A TAXI CAB SHOOTING TRAGEDY

LONDON, Apl. 27.

A man named Newton was found shot dead inside a taxicab in Bloomsbury last evening. Though the papers found on him bore the same name as that of Montague Noel Newton, the principal witness in Mr. "A" case it has been definitely established that the deceased is not the witness of that name. Reuter.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

PICAROON SCRATCHED.

LONDON, Apl. 27.

Picaroom was scratched from Two Thousand Guineas at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon.—Reuter.

PROBABLE RUNNERS.

LONDON, Apr. 27.

The following are probable runners in Two Thousand Guineas with their jockeys: Runnymede (Childs); Foxlaw (Evans); St. Becan (Elliott); Bucellas (Jelliss); Oojah (Smirke); Manna (Donoghue); Marksman (Fox); Zionist (Carslake); Sun God Second (O'Neill); Constantine (H Beasley); Solario (Beary); Dalmagelly (Winter; Field Argent (R Jones).—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH MINISTERS IN ROME.

ROME, Apl. 27.

Col. Amery and Sir S. Hoare have arrived here and were met by General Bonzini, the Vice-Commissioner of Aeronautics and air official. Sgr. Mussolini received them in the afternoon. They will spend two days in Rome and will visit the air stations in the environs.—Reuter.

TECHNICAL TROOPS SENT TO LAHORE.

TO MAINTAIN ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

SIMLA, April 26.

Technical troops have been sent at the request of the Agent, North Western Railway, to Lahore for the sole purpose of maintaining essential services, should necessity arise. They are not to be used for protection, strike breaking or any other purpose. The report appearing in a newspaper that the technical troops were sent at the request of the Punjab Government is not correct.—A. P.

"Le Matin" announces that the French Naval Aeronautic Department is constructing a giant hydroplane which will be equipped with a motor of 550 horse-power with a view to attempting a non-stop flight from Paris to New York.—Reuter.

DEFINITELY RETURNING

NOT GOING TO PALESTINE.

LORD READING REFUTES RUMOURS.

In a special interview granted to the London Correspondent of the "Statesman" on his arrival there on the 23rd instant, Lord Reading said:—

"I have already arranged with Lord Inchcape to take me back from London on July 24. That is definite," declared Lord Reading.

Asked if he were seeking an extension of office, he replied that, on that question, he had nothing to say, adding: "I am glad to visit London again, but I am only here on the invitation of His Majesty's Government to consider the political situation in the country which I have the honour to serve as Viceroy. I am sorry, but I am to say nothing more. The situation must first be discussed with Lord Birkenhead."

Questioned regarding the political rumour that the Government desire him to go to Palestine, he replied, smilingly: "I know nothing about it. Anyhow I would not go to Palestine on any consideration."

MAN'S ORIGIN.

PROOFS IN SHIVALIK HILLS.

SIMLA, April, 26.

Dr. Hrdlitkka, Curator, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, addressed a small representative gathering to-night at Sir Fredrick Whyte's residence on the subject of man's origin and and his future. Dr. Hrdlittkka has come to India to examine the discovery of five different species of fossile of anthropid apes in the Shivalic Hills. He urged India to take up seriously the research in these hills which, he thought, contained such proofs of human origin. The scientific world was looking towards these hills to add to its knowledge. He felt it was established by the finds hitherto discovered that man's origin was these anthropoid apes. Only the brain had developed and changed during the past five hundred thousand years and it was the brain again which in future would determine the change in man of five hundred thousand years hence. All human races including the African Negroes and whites had the same origin, but the differences in intellectual development made it impossible for them to be equal. India if she developed intellectually at great strides could catch the white races. Dr. Hrdlitkka hopes to return to America by October after visiting Java, Australia and South Africa.

KALOL TRIPLE MURDER.

MOTIVE OF CRIME.

KADI, Apl. 26.

Inquiries concerning the triple murder on the night of April 9th at Kalol have elicited the fact that a Bania youth named Tuljiram Chunilal, aged about 20 went from Balisana to Kalol for medical treatment, accompanied by his mother and mother's sister. They were residig in a bungalow away from the city. Tuljiram had some gold ornaments and a watch which were robbed by the murderers who inflicted eleven wounds with "dharia" on Tuljiram and son and three wounds respectively on his mother and aunt who had rushed to the rescue of the youth. On the ground floor a mali, a Puggee and a kos-driver were questioned regarding the incident both the Puggee and the kos-driver said they did not hear anything, while the mald stated that he was roused from sleep by the plaintive cries of the victims, when he opened the doors two stalwart men appeared flourishing their 'dharias' threatening to kill him.

Terror-striken he shut the doors again It transpires that Tuljiram was the only son and heir of his father and the nephew of rich merchant.—A.P.

LORD LYTTON LEAVES FOR SIMLA

Ootacamund, April 26.—After ten day's stay in the Hills the Earl of Lytton and party left Ooty this afternoon for Simla. The Viceroy and party motored from Government House about half past four for Mettupalayam, from where they will proceed by special train starting at 6-15 u.m.—A. P.

(VICEROY'S CAMP) RENGUNTA, April 27.

Saturday, April 25.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hermione Bulwer Lytton lunched with the Hon. Sir Lennox Russel and Lady Russel. His Excellency the Viceroy was entertained to tea at the Secretariat ,Ootacamund, by the Hon. members and Ministers of the Madras Government.

Sunday, April 26.—H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by H. E. the Governor of Madras attended divine service at the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale. At the conclusion of the service the boys and girls of the school marched past the Viceroy. His Excellency after seeing over the buildings, gave a short address to the school. H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Lytton left Ootacamund for Simla.

BAWLA MURDER.

TRIAL BEGINS IN SESSIONS.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL SHEDS MORE LIGHT ON TRAGEDY.

"PUPPIES" AND "FRUITS": CODE WORDS FOR MEN.

MUMTAZ BEGUM'S EVIDENCE.

The much talked about Bawla Murder Case came up for hearing in the High Court on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump and a Special Jury. No other criminal trial within living memory in the annals of Bombay High Court has evoked such an interest in the general public as the present case has done.

Ever since the tragedy took place at Malabar Hill the interest of the public was aroused and grew keener and keener as each new development was reported in the newspapers which were eagerly devoured by an expectant public.

In the very nature of the things the case called for exhaustive and protracted investigations before the police could connect the different threads of the mystery. It was not before more than full two and a half months had elapsed that the curtain was lifted for the first time and the case came up for trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who committed the accused to take their trial at the Sessions three weeks ago. The commencement of the trial in the High Court is the beginning of the end.

A large and eager crowd had besieged the Court long before the time fixed up for hearing the case. The authorities in expectation of the rush and made arrangements to meet the situation. Admission to the galleries was strictly limited in accordance with the space available. A large number had to go disappointed or else to walk up and down the corridor or in the Court compound waiting for their turn to get admitted. The floor space of the Court room was exclusively reserved for the lawyers engaged in the case, members of the Bar, the press and the police officers engaged in the investigation of the case.

The proceedings of the day were rather dull and uninteresting in the beginning in that the Advocate-General traversed the old ground already trodden in the lower court and narrated the chief events—now too well-known—leading up to the tragedy. However the Advocate-General shed new light by reading telegrams alleged to have passed between—the "horses" and the "puppies."

A great deal of amusement and laughter was evoked at the time when the jury was empanelled, when a juror Shafi Ahmed was called out, there was laughter at the name-sake of the first accused being included in the jury. However he was challenged by the prosecution and what would have been a comedy of names was averted.

The Special Criminal Sessions began yesterday at 11-30 a.m., Mr. Justice L. C. Crump presiding, to try what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

((2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23) years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20) years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28) years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C.I.D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to disnap the said Mumtaz Begum;

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common objetct was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Vellinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8. Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr Gupta appeared for accused No. 9.

The following gentlemen were empanalled as special jury after about a dozen had been challenged by the different counsel: Messrs. R. P. Jiwanji, D. R. D. Sethna, D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji, A. Ezra, A. S. Tyabji, G. S. Nicholl, G. P. Pocock, P. B. Billimoria and D. N. Mirza. Mr. R. D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

MAMTAZ'S ANTECEDENTS

The Advocate-General opened the case by explaining to the jury the charges under which the accused were charged and said that Mumtaz Begum was 22 years old and was the daughter of Vazir Begum, who was by profession a singing girl; Mumtaz had a step-father called Mahomedali. Mahomedali had two cousins Allabux and Alladin who were called the uncles of Mumtaz. Natanjan was the sister of Allabux and the Aunt of Mumtaz and she also followed the profession of a singing girl.

Mamtaz several years ago became the mistress of the Maharaja of Indore and her name was changed into Kamalabai; she was taken to England and on her return she continued to stay with the Maharaja as his mistress. In 1924 about March or February Mamtaz, Vazir Begum and Mahomedali went with the Maharaja to a place called Bhanpura for *shikar*. There Mumtaz had a tiff with the Maharaja and she did not like to stay with him any longer, and on the 8th March she wrote to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, a letter of complaint against the Maharaja.

On March 1924 she was going to Mussourie in charge of one Sule, who was in the service of Indore State. Her step-father and Vazir Begum were with Sule. They all left Bhanpura and when they reached Delhi Mamtaz got down there and refused to proceed further. They did not go to Mussourie, but went to Amritsar instead. At Amritsar efforts were made to induce or take her to Indore to the Maharaja, and one Zakaulla, one of the conspirators, went to Amritsar to persuade her to go back to Indore. At Amritsar they engaged some Pathans to protect them and from there they went to Nagpore and from the latter place they came down to Andheri in June 1924. After a short while at Andheri she was afraid to live there any longer and she went to Hakim Building, Madanpura, Ripon Road, and from there again they changed to Rangari Chawl at Parel. About the middle of July Allabux introduced her to Abdul Kader Bawla and thereafter she became his mistress. In September 1924 Bawla kept her at Sleater Road, in a house which belonged to his mother and she was living in that house with Mahomed Ali and Vazir Begum. After September she separated herself from her step-father and Vazir Begum and she was taken by Bawla to his Club at Tardeo Road and she stayed there. About 22nd or 24th October Bawla took Mumtaz on a holiday tour to Simla, Ajmer, Delhi, etc., and she

(Continued on page 10.)

DUTY OF FINANCE MEMBER.

(BY K. RAMA AIYANGAR M.L.A.)

This article is, devoted to consider the "duty of the Government of India, especially of the Finance member and the Governor-General, as opposed to the several departmental heads and the Members in charge of them. The Finance Member holds a dual position one—as Finance member and secondly as a member in charge of certain administrative departments. In this view, the Governor-General and the Finance Member have certain duties to perform, as trustees to the tax-payer and the consumer, as against the several interests that might conflict with the interest of the latter. The Viceroy and Governor-General, no doubt, has a duty to impartially judge all conflicting interests, but his duty to protect the interests of the country and the tax-payer and the consumer is supreme especially with a Government that is not responsible to the people of the country but which is controlled by an agency living far away swayed by many of its own interests and subject to a Parliament which is not thoroughly informed as to the details of the huge administration in India. The Secretary of State for India in Council and the Secretary of State are no doubt supposed to have acquainted themselves of all the claims that Indian interests must be entitled to. Without in any way underrating such responsibility, vested in that Officer and body or questioning their bonafides, it can easily be shown that the Viceroy and the Finance Member of the Government of India will be the sole responsible officers, for fighting the cause of the country even against the views of the Secretary of State for India and his Council. In fact, the Viceroy and the Governor-General has to fight with the Cabinet at Home and press his case without fear or favour when duty demands it. A consideration of these questions becomes important, as the question of the certification by the Viceroy has been so often before the country, during the last few years, and subsequent events prove that certification has been resorted on the flimsiest of grounds even after repeated failure in the estimates made by the several departments of the Finance Member.

Brussels Financial Conference.

My attempt in this article will be, to examine the duty, as the country feels it, of the Finance Member and the Viceroy, to stand by the interests of the country and effect retrenchment in expenditure, so as to relieve the poor tax-payer of the extra burdens that had been laid on him and to help the consumer to get his supplies as cheap as possible. The non-official members of the Assembly under the Reform Scheme, were faced with a series of deficits in the budgets running up to Rs. 27 crores in 1921-22. The question was taken up also at the International Financial Conference at Brussels in which 39 Nations took part. The main recommendation of that Conference is "it is, therefore, imperative that every Govt. should, as the first Social and Financial reform, on which all others depend—viz., (a) Restrict its ordinary recurrent expenditure, including the service of the debt, to such an amount, as can be covered by its ordinary revenue (b) Readily reducing all expenditure on armaments, in so far as such reduction is compatible with the preservation of National security, (c) Abandon all unproductive extraordinary expenditure (d) Restrict even productive extra-ordinary expenditure to the lowest possible amount.

The main remedy suggested was retrenchment in expenditure, especially in armaments. Regular discussions took place in the Indian Legislature, the Government on the one hand contending that every expenditure was necessary and not easily reducible, the non-official members on the other hand suggesting, that when the same was investigated, considerable reduction was possible. The Inchcape Retrenchment Committee was the out-come of these discussions. It was really a Commission thoroughly representative "presided over by one of the biggest business men in the World" and composed entirely of every distinguished business men in India as it was so represented to the Assembly by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes in March last. The Committee examined all the questions raised by the several departmental heads, gave due weight to their representations, and expressed their decision in no faltering terms. Under each head they stated the case for the department with great care, and whenever they felt any doubt they have their decision in favour of the department concerned, as a close examination of their decision under each head noted below, will show. At the same time, they felt the need for considering the interests of the tax-payer and the consumer and without giving him all that he deserved, took into consideration the efficiency of the administration as the sole test and gave out their verdicts and almost, nay, every departmental head agreed to the several suggestions they made. If after such attempts to make the departmental heads agree, there yet remain differences of opinion, they decided clearly that those departments were bound to act up to their decisions. Fortunately several departmental heads after going into the report in detail, expressed that they were obliged deeply to the Committee for the suggestion they made and put it forth before the country that they accepted all the recommendations and expected to give effect to every one of them Under these circumstances, if it is possible to establish that the recommendation of the Committee have not been duly considered and retrenchment made in the spirit in which that Committee recommended, the question arises what the duty of the Finance Member and the Viceroy and the Governor-General is especially when the Government of India is not responsible to the Legislature but has to represent the interests of the country as against the views that might be put forth by the heads of the several departments and the Secretary of State and the Cabinet at Home. I contend, that the Royal Commission was an arbitration Board whose decision should be considered final as between the several departments and the Indian tax-payer. No individual departmental head responsible for votable or non-votable expenditure, has got the right to urge that he will not abide by the decision of the retrenchment Committee; if he does urge, it is the duty of the Finance Member as representing the tax-payer, to risk his office and enforce the decision of the Committee as against such departmental head. The Viceroy and Governor-General, if he can't support the Finance Member, should similarly risk his office and be prepared to lay down his charge if he can't enforce their decision from his place. The question becomes important as one of the greatest heads of expenditure which is not votable viz, the Military expenditure which is solely in charge of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief who is mainly under the Control the War Office at Home and so is able with its support, to place the Governor-General and the Finance Member in a fix. No Finance Member or even the Governor-General can claim that he has done his duty by the Country if he retains his office without fighting to enforce the decision of the Retrenchment Committee as against H. E. the Commonder-in-Chief.

Indian Taxpayar vs. C.-in-C.

In his speech delivered on the 28th February last the Hon Sir Basil Blackett says "The Committee recognised that in the near future, there would be a considerable falling off in expenditure in consequence of the liquidation of liabilities to demobilised Officers. They expressed the opinion that the adoption of their recommendations would enable the estimates in subsequent year to be reduced about 57 crores and ultimately, should a further fall in prices take place, to 50 crores. But, as stated by the Committee, the Commander-in-Chief was unable to subscribe to this latter expression of opinion" I do not know with what object the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett extracted this passage in his speech. If he meant, that he had merely to rely on the tender mecies of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, it was clearly wrong; for the Committee says on this point at page 58 para 5 of their report. "We do not however, consider that the Government of India should be satisfied with a Military budget of 57 crores of rupees and we recommend that a close watch be kept on the details of Military expenditure with the object of bringing about a progressive reduction in the future. Should a further fall in prices take place, we consider that it may be possible, after a few years to reduce the Military budget to a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 crores, although the Commander-in-Chief does not subscribe to this opinion. Even this is more than the tax-payer in India should be called upon to pay and, though revenue may increase through a revival of trade, there would, we think, still be no justification for not keeping a strict eye on Military expenditure with a view to its further reduction."

This was the decision of the retrenchment Committee which by free consent was allowed to decide this question between the two parties, viz, the Indian tax-payer on the one hand and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and the War office London, on the other. The Committee further proceeds to say that even when prices fall, the expenditure ought not to be allowed to be kept at that level. They say "we think even then, there will be no justification for not keeping strict eye on Military expenditure with a view to its *further* reduction." I italise the word further as it seeks to decide the question finally where it was of opinion that if at all the expenditure should be lower than 50 crores, whenever possible. While this is so, the expenditure is fixed 3 years after this report as per the budget of 25—26, at least 11 crores more than that what was recommended by Retrenchment Committee; for the budget for 25-26 provides for 61 crores under this head. Sir, Basil Blackett at page 40 of his speech para 9 says" The rest of the saving occurred in India and may be regarded as the cumulative reward of our persistent efforts to secure all round retrenchment—a result for which we are very greatly indebted to the constant watchfulness of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief assisted by the Financial Adviser," Military Finance. To H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's unfailing cooperation and assistance in the task of reducing the expenditure of the Army, I wish to pay a very special tribute of thanks. It is a task which is always an ungrateful one and particularly so when undertaken by a Commander-in-Chief." While I am not willing to underrate the cheerful way in which H. E. the late Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief, tried to expedite the retrenchment so far made in the year '23-'24, no Indian can fail to recognise that the Military spirit in him has been ruthlessly applied against the Indian tax-payer when one sees that in his replies to the questions put, regarding the effect given to the recommendation by that body para by para, he often says "this is closed" meaning thereby that he proposes not to retrench further as required by the Committee. The same is the effect left on the mind of one that reads the Military budget of subsequent years. In some cases the expenditure under particular heads has been added to, before attempt is made to give full effect to the retrenchment recommended under other heads. How far these differences exist. I have examined in my 2nd and 3rd articles that I wrote on the "Financial Position of the Government of India" last year about the month of May or June. The net result is, that an expenditure of 61 crores is sought to be incurred during 25-26, though a statement is made by the Hon'ble Finance Member at page 52 para 51 as follows. "I am happy to say that, subject always to our being spared the necessity for expenditure on those active Military operations which are the night mare of every Finance Member, I confidently look forward to a further important reduction in 1926-1927."

Not Doing Justice.

Slight reductions, though substantial, cannot be recognised as doing justice. The Commander-in-Chief ought to be held to have been bound by the decision of the retrenchment Committee. The Finance Member and the Governor-General ought to have insisted upon the Commander-in-Chief keeping the Military expenditure within 57 crors in '23-24 with a margin if necessary, during the period for which effect is given to such reduction that in '24-25 and '25-26, it ought to have further been reduced so as to bring the expenditure to 51 crores if not 50 crores so that in '26-27 it might be 50, if not less owing to further reductions in prices. To this extent, the case for the Indian tax-payer is clear. Even a Finance Member who continues to keep the expenditure high against such recommendations under the plea of efficiency of the heads of several departments cannot be allowed to go behind the decision of the Retrenchment Committee in Military and other non-votable heads and ask the country to recognise small retrenchment effected, as favours conferred by him. There is not a word in the speech that he really fights for the 50 crores standard being attained No does he say any where that the executive Council Sub-Committee referred to in para 50 of his speech "work" to enforce the decision of the Retrenchment Committee by arranging the Military expenses on a basis which will bring it to below 50 crores. The Viceroy and Governor-General does not seem to recognise that the Finance Member gives away the case of the Indian tax-payer when in his speech, he does not undertake to see that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief brings down the expenditure to below 50 crores. I therefore conclude that the duty that the Finance Member owes to his office is not properly discharged.

Sole Cause of Crisis.

The Retrenchment Committe have in many other places indicated that the abnormal increase in expenditure has been the cause of the series of deficits in the financial position.. Dealing with the Railway expenditure and the Mestn Award, they say at page 61 para 5 1. (2) "It is evident therefore, that the failure of the Railways to yield an economic return on the capital invested by the State, is one of the main factors responsible for the present Financial difficulties of the Central Government. A return of 5 1/2 per cent would, not merely go far towards bridging the deficit of the Central Government but should, with the economies which we recommend in the case of other departments, make it possible to give the much needed relief to the provinces by a substantial reduction in the amount of their contributions." Here again, the idea is evident, that the growth of expenditure under the Railway Department and the other departments mainly, the Military, was the sole cause of the financial crisis in which the Government of India was involved.

It can similarly be shown that under every other head, inclusive of heads of expenditure for the general welfare of the people of India, they were of opinion that during the time of such crisis, expenditure under those heads also ought to be retrenched till the Financial condition is improved; but what do we find now? Everywhere expenditure increases once again and no relief is given to the tax-payer. The Provincial contributions are only partially sought to be relieved in '25-26. Considerable money is laid by in one shape or another as will be shown later; but the poor tax-payer and the consumer have all the same to suffer.

In all these contributions of mine, on the question of the "Financial position of the Government of India", I proceed on the basis that the Finance Member and the Governor-General are trustees bound to fight to the finish to see that at least Retrenchment to the extent indicated and recommended by the Retrenchment Committee, is made by different departments inclusive of the departments incharge of the Finance Member and that no increase in expenditure is started under any head, till all the extra taxation levied since 1917-1918 on the country are withdrawn and till further relief is given to most of the people by improving their economic condition and relieve them of the various burdensome—direct and indirect—taxation by holding a thorough economic inquiry and adjusting the taxation so as to press evenly on the various sections of the people.

A MILITARY DEMONSTRATION NEAR POONA.

POONA, Apr. 27.

An interesting demonstration designed to test the mobility of the latest type of tanks, two of which arrived here yesterday after an extended tour in the Southern Mahratha Country is to take place in the vicinity of Gibbet Hill at 7-15 a.m. on May 1st. According to arrangements made by the District Staff an attack will be made by the Force for Poona against the enemy holding the pass on the shoulder of the Gobbet Hill whose rear guard is entrenched in its immediate front. The Infantry attack will debouch from the Nullah east of Wanowrie village at 7.15 and in conjunction with the two tanks and two Citroen Kegresse Improvised Tanks attack the enemy from positions on either side of the pass. Those interested in the manoeuvre will be afforded excellent view of the whole proceedings. The demonstration will indicate the difference in the pace between the Tank and the Infantry. A line of the red flags will mark the enemy's position and yellowflags the area from which the attack will take place.—A.P.

K. P. C. C. MEETING.

TO BE HELD ON 12TH & 13TH MAY.

The Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee wires:—

The general meeting of the Reception Committee of the 39th Indian National Congress and of the Karnatak Provincial Congress will be held at Belgaum in the District Congress Committee's Office on 12th and 13th May respectively. Members are requested to attend. The K. P. C. C. members shoud please note that they shall have paid by that time their three month's yarn quota to their respective committees.

HINDENBURG ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Painleve to urga in the Chamber raproachment with the Reich.

"Le Journal" says, "Any foreigner witnessing the German nationalists manifesto during the past twenty four hours can hardly believe the pacific sentiments of Germany.

"L'Echo de Paris" "The election shows that the mentality of the German people has not changed. There can no langer be any question of a mutual guarantee treaty". §

"L'Ere Nouvelle" says: "Germany is rolling down the gradicant at the bottom of which lies the abyss of Empire and revenge."—Reuter.

A Havas Agency Dispatch says:—

The "Matin" declares that the situation created by the election of General Hindenburg will prejudice Germany in the eyes of the French as it will be impossible for any French Premier to advocate reconciliation with Germany.

"UNMASKED" GERMANY PREFERRED BY FRANCE.

PARIS, April 27.

French official circles point out that the election of Hindenburg should at least have the advantage of opening the eyes of the world to the fact that the Germans are militarist at heart. The opinion is expressed that Germany unmasked with Hindenburg is preferable to Germany camouflaged with Marx.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON RESERVES OPINION.

LONDON, Apr. 27.

Well-informed circles in London are reserving their opinions on the result of the German election, but are apparently confident that it does not mean a change in the German foreign policy. But the tone of certain French newspapers suggests that the election of Hindenburg may not render easier future conversations of Germany with the French and other Governments.—Reuter's Special.

EFFECT ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

FALL OF GERMAN LOAN.

LONDON, Apl. 27.

As a result of the presidential election seven per cent German loan which opened in London at 98 fell to 97 1/4 which is about two points lower than on Friday.—Reuter.

HINDENBURG'S CAREER.

Paul Von Hindenburg, was born on Oct. 2, 1847 at Posen. His full family name was Von Beneckendorf und Hindenburg. His promotion was slow; from 1877 to 1884 he served on the General Staff, but he was 47 years of age when he became colonel, and 49 when he attained the military position of higher importance as Chief of the General Staff of the VIII Army Corps. In 1903, when he was 57 he was appointed to the command of the IV Army Corps and in 1911 was placed on the retired list, at the instance, it is said, of the Emperor William II (who had criticised manoeuvres of his corps.) While in command of this Eastern Corps he had thoroughly studied the strategy, and above all the geography, of a possible war with Russia, a fact which was widely known in the German Army, but to which the German Emperor does not appear at the time, to have attached importance. When, at the outbreak of the World War, East Prussia was overrun by the armies of Rennenkampf military opinion turned to Hindenburg, and he was recalled from his retirement at Hanover, and appointed to the command of the VIII Army with Ludendorff as his Chief of Staff. In August and September he won the victories of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes, which were decisive for the deliverence of East Prussia and for the prospects of any Russian advance into Germany, upon which sections of opinion in the Entente countries were reckoning. In the summer of 1915 he planned and executed a German advance against Riga, Dunaburg and Molodetschno. In acknowledgment of his victories he had meanwhile been advanced, on August 17, 1914 to the rank of Colonel-General (Generaloberst), and, on November 27 of the same year to that of Field Marshal. He had further been appointed, in November 1914 chief in command over the armies of the East, a command which was extended at the beginning of August 1916 so as to embrance sections of the Austrian front.

GENERALISSIMO.

Finally on August 29 1916 he was made Chief of the General Staff of the Army in succession to Falkenhayn. In this capacity he controlled the whole conduct of the operations in the East and West, with Ludendorff in the position of quarter-master-general as his adviser and executive officer. His achievements and failures during this period belong to the military history of the War, but it may be mentioned here that his identification with Ludendorff was so colse in everything he did that the credit or discredit is rightly attached to the younger soldier, who was in the full vigour of his faculties and powers of initiative. The German people, which was unable to personify, as in 1870-71, the spirit of the war and its patriotic aspirations in an emperor, a crown prince or a chancellor centred its hopes and enthusiasms upon Hindenburg, its deliverer from the tremendous Russian menace. Justice and the facts of the case soon compelled it to associate Ludendorff inseparably with the fame of its hero, but Hindenburg remained dring the war the national figure-head. A wooden statue of him was erected in the Konigsplatz in Berlin, and patriotic persons of all classes paid sums of money towards war charities for the privilege of driving a nail into this effigy.

A HEROIC TASK.

Hindenburg entirely associated himself with Ludendorff in urging upon the German Government in September and October 1918 the necessity of seeking an armistice. When the Armistice had been arranged the urgent question arose of leading the partially disorganised German armies of the West home and disbanding them. It was to the unequalled prestige and authority of Hindenburg that the Provisional Republican Government, the commission of the six deegates of the people, looked to cope with this gigantic task. And it must be acknowledged that the magnanimity and the patriotic devotion of the man were even more strikingly displayed in this emergency than in his greatest military achievements. He addressed to the army an appeal in which he announced that an Armistice on very hard terms had been signed. He paid a tribute to the services of the army which had kept the enemy far from Germany's frontiers and thus saved the country from the horrors and devastation of war. He maintained that they "issued from the struggle proud and with heads erect". And he concluded:—

"The terms of the Armistice obliged us to execute a rapid march home—in present circumstances a difficult talk which demand self-control and the most faithful fulfilment of duty by every single one of you, a hard test for the spirit and the internal cohesion of the Army. In battle your Feld-Marshall-General never left you in the lurch. And I rely upon you now, as before."

A CHARACTERISTIC OFFER.

In other aspects there post war service Hindenburg had certain grave and prejudicial effects. The role which was assigned to him and to other soldiers (Ludendorff being carefully excluded ts too dangerous a schemer) demonstrated that the German Republic was at first unable to dispense with the services of royalist officers, just as it was unable for a long time to repace royalist officials by republicans. The Kapp *coup d'etat* of March 1920 was facilitated by the fact that many of these officers and officials were in a position to make their influence felt against the republic. There was at one time, in 1920, some talk of putting up Hindenburg as a candidate for the presidency of the Reich, if it had then become vacant. During the first half of 1919 Hindenburg held the chief command of the forces for defending the Eastern frontier, which had headquarters at Kolberg on the Baltic. He retired from active service on July 3 1919, and subsequently lived at Hanover as a private citizen. Unlike Ludendorff, he kept himself clear of the political conflicts of the day. A chivalrous almost a quoxotic action was his offer, on the morrow of his retirement, to place himself at the disposal of the Allied and Associated Powers as a substitute for the ex-Emperor, if it had been decided by the Allies that William II should actually be prosecuted. In 1920 he published his recollections under the title of Aus meinem Leben.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE

3/4 OF JUNCTIONS AFFECTED.

BHAWALPUR AND MONTGOMERY JOIN IN.

LAHORE, April 27.

A communique issued to-day by the North-Western Railway Union states that at Bhawalpur and Montgomery the running and shed staff have also struck work and at present about three fourths of the junction stations of the North Western Railway are affected.—A. P.

STAND BY INDIANS.

UNION PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO EUROPEANS AND ANGLO INDIANS.

LAHORE, April 27.

Mr. Hall, President of the Union has issued a printed appeal to all the European and Anglo-Indian drivers, guards, firemen and the station staff of the North-Western Railway asking them to help the cause of Indian labour by giving their moral and material support and contributing a day's pay to carry on the present struggle. He asks them to consider their position in the present scheme of things in India and says:

"The Government of India have classed you as Natives of India in all schemes for the Indianisation of the army and the Government Services and the time has come for you also to think of your position in India and what will be to your lasting benefit, either to side with the railway officials or railway workmen as I have the honour to assure that the dividing line is coming shortly when the battle to maintain your rights will be most prominent. If you believe that by siding with the railway officials your best interests will be saved you are undoubtedly right in siding with them against Indian Labour and aso giving them every help in your power to crush the aspirations of your Indian brother workers always remembering that you are natives of India yourselves and therefore Indian Labourers. I do not wish for one moment to lead you away from your allegiance to those who have your welfare at heart. It is for you to say, for you to think but it is not for you to think that Indians will carry you on their shoulders for ever and stand your working against their economic interests and then expect them to come forward in your day of trial which will surely come. You cannot then expect them to extend to you their helping hand you may then require.—A.P.

"PURELY SIKH MANAGEMENT".

FOR PLACES OF WORSHIP

NEW GURDWARA BILL.

LAHORE, April 27.

A Punjab Government Gazette Extraordnary publishes to-day the text of Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill, the schedules and statement of objects and reasons. The present bill is an effort to provide a legal procedure by which such Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines as are regarded by the Sikhs as essentially places of Sikh worship may be brought effectively and permanently under Sikh control and their administration rendered consistent with the religious views of that community. The Sikh Gurdwaras Act of 1922 which is to be repealed by present bill failed to satisfy aspirations of Sikhs for various reasons, one of them being that it did not establish permanent committees of management for Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines nor did it provide for the speedy confirmation by judicial sanction of changes already introduced by the reforming party in the management of places of worship over which it had obtained effective control. The present bill provides a scheme of purely Sikh management secured by statutory and legal sanction for places of worship which are decided either by legislature or by an independent tribunal set up for the purpose or by the ordinary court of law to be in reality places of Sikh worship which should be managed by Sikhs. The procedure by which a Gurdwara or Shrine can be placed under such management is provided in parts I and II of the Act. Part three describes and regulates the manner of management. The schedules are divided into four parts. In schedule one the names of two hundred and thirty-two Gurdwaras and Shrines are given. Schedule two contains the names of two hundred and twenty-four deras Dharamsalas and Akharas pertaining to Nirmalas and Udasi sects. Schedule three gives the scale of court fees according to the description of the document and schedule four mentions the names of constituencies for the election of members of the Board.—A. P.

MEETING OF S. G. P. C.

AMRITSAR, April 26.

The general meeting of the Prabandhak Committee rose for the day at about 8 p.m. The Committee issued the following official version of to-day's meeting:—

"A meeting of the General Committee of the S. G. P. C. was held to-day in the afternoon at the Akaltakht, Amritsar. About 200 members attended. The new members were subjected to the prescribed scrutiny and this took much of the earliest part of the day. The proceedings opened with a brief history of the proposed Gurdwara Bill and a formal request for its consideration. Some Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council expltained briefly the provisions of the bill. A resolution was then proposed which comes up for discussion to-morrow."

The text of the resolution is not available, but it is stated that it acknowledges the board principles underlying the Gurdwara Reform movement which are covered in the bill. It proposes some amendments and affirms that the working of the bill will not be possible without the solution of certain other problem.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF LONDON STEAMER.

MADRAS, April 25.

The weather in the Bay improved slightly yesterday morning, but in the afternoon it showed signs foreboding impending storm. The sea near the port was so rough that the S.S. "Mulbera" from London with passengers was obliged to anchor outside the harbour and she came into port only at two in the afternoon, although she had been sighted as early as 9 a.m.

While barrels of oil were being unloaded from the S.S. "Rydal Hall" an American liner with a cargo of oil, yesterday afteroon, a lighter into which 150 barrels had been discharged and which belonged to Messrs. Bestand Co., went adrift as a result of the swell filled with water and sank, the barrels floating in the harbour. Some drifted into the open sea outside, but the marine police and the harbour authorities salvaged them after considerable trouble. The barge was also salvaged at nine this morning. The weather has cleared and the fair weather ball has been hoisted at the Madras harbour.—A.P.

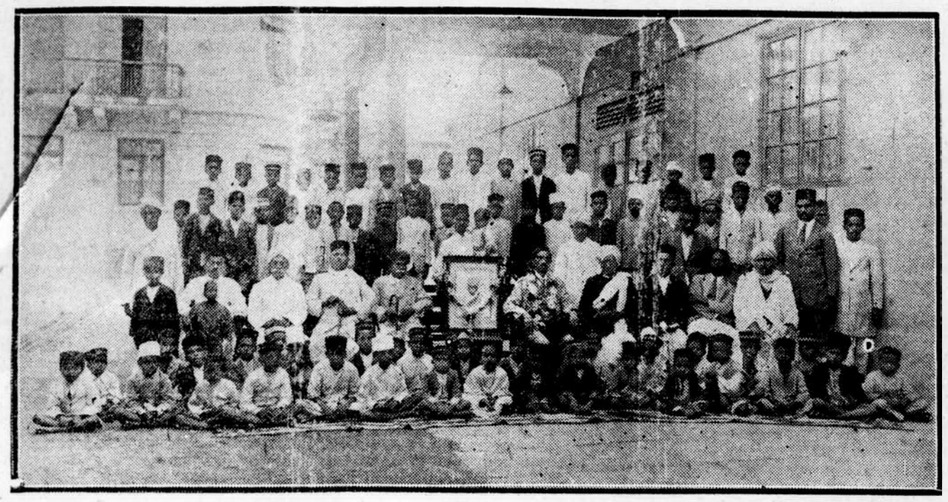
Official and Personal

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Mr. M. Webb, Private Secretary and Captain T.B.C.Piggott, Aide-de-Camp, arrived Mahableshwar on Sunday last.

The Hon. Sir Mahomed Habibbullah, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council left Madras on Sunday for Calcutta *en route* to Simla by the Calcutta mail. Sir Mahomed has cancelled his proposed stay for a day at Waltair. He reaches Simla on Thursday the 30th instant.

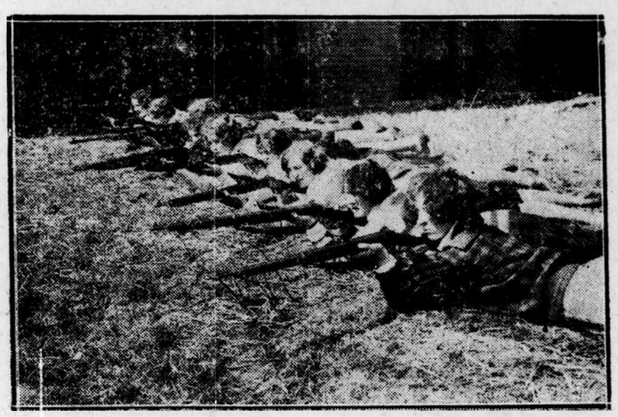
His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has received information from the Viceroy that Sir Paul Chater who recently gave six lakhs to the endowment fund of the La Martinaire School Calcutta has made a further donation of five lakhs to the endowment fund of the school.

A FREE HIGH SCHOOL.



The Golden Jubilee of Nare and Mandali's Free High School was held on the 12th inst. in Parel under the chairmanship of Sir C. H. Setalved, who is seen seated on the left of the photo of the founder in the centre.

GIRLS' RIFLE TEAM.



Wide World Photos....

The Rifle Team of the co-eds at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, one of the few girls' teams to be coached by regular army officers and said to be one of the best in the country.

BACK TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Press Photo Bureau.—

Mr. C. R. Naidu, Editor, "Indian Emigrant," and a champion worker in the cause of the Indians in South Africa, who after a long stay in South India was given a hearty send off on the 20th instant, on the eve of his departure to South Africa.

HISTORY OF EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

HOW ZAGHLUL ROSE TO POWER.

BY ARTHUR RANSOME

The following is the first of a series of articles in which Mr. Ransome, the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" just returned from Egypt, analyses the political position there and investigates its orgin.

The Wafd, which, under Zaglul's leadership, was the dominating power in Egypt up to the moment of the murder of the Sirdar, was not originally a Zaghlulist party, nor had Zaghlul the chief share in its formation. It was not a party at all. Wafd means simply delegation, and the Wafd began by being a small group of men, self-chosen and co-opted, for the purpose of representing Egyptian aspirations after the war. For that specific purpose it was, after formation, approved by many Egyptian institutions, and gradually acquired a real right to speak for the country. At the time of its formation Zaghlul's reputation rested partly on the testimonial given to him by lord Cromer. He had been a Minister and he had been a friend of Cromer, and I am told that it was only the fact that Abdul Aziz Bey Fahmy, Minister of Justice in the present Egyptian Government, was a member of the delegation and wished to have him in it that induced extremist Egyptians to tolerate the admission of Zaghlul.

If it is not wholly unfair to say that Zaghlul owed some of his original prominence in the Wafd to English testimony to his moderation it is certainly accurate to say that his rapid subsequent progress was largely due to the succession of English testimonies given to him as an extremist. Within a few months he had left the real instigators of the Wafd far behind, and his name had been consecrated for the Egyptian masses by our spectacular persecution of him.

ENGLAND'S BLUNDERS.

An Egyptian remarkable for his wisdom, humanity, and humour gave me a list of what he called half a doxen of "your chief mistakes in Egypt after the war." They were:—

1. Refusing permission to Adly and Rushdy to go to London after the Armistice, "when you found time to receive trumpery princes from kingdoms of which no one had ever heard".

2. Refusing to allow Zaghlul and his companions to go to Paris or London.

3. Deporting Zaghlul.

4. Having deported him, bringing him back.

5. Being tricked by Zughlul into deporting him again just when he was losing ground among Egyptians.

6. Having deported him, bringing him back.

"And, of course," he added, "always delaying your gifts to us until we had the impression that we had picked your pockets of them.".

Every one of that list of six capital moments in Egyptians history since the Armistice marks definite help given to Zaghlul by the English. It would be interesting to set beside each of the six the name of English politician or politicians directly responsible.

THE FIRST DEPORTATION

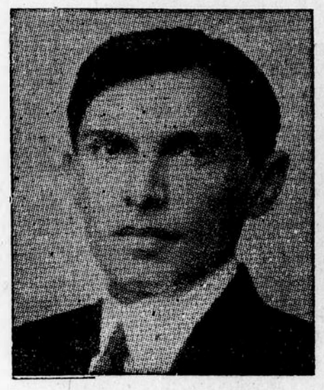
An Egyptian who was present gives me the following account of the event which led immediately to the first deportation, which did much to consolidate Zaghlul's position. "A number of members of the delegation were invited by a certain British general to meet him. He kept us waiting, eager to state our case. When he came in he did not salute us in any way, but remained silent for about two minutes and then said. 'You men have been talking against the Protectorate. Understand that the Protectorate is to remain for ever. If you talk against it any more you will find yourself in prison. Now go.' Zaghlul tried to speak but the general cut him short. 'You were not called here to discuss. Get out.' And he waved us towards the door.' I have not had an opportunity of hearing the general's version of the story but my Egyptian informant is a moderate-minded man, and his account probably does not overstate the painful impression made on the delegates, especially as it had been generally understood that the Protectorate was a temporary war measure, and not a permanent thing. Anyhow Zaghlul had scored his first point. He had been cut short by the general. His second followed immediately. The delegates, unable to believe that Great Britain would approve of their treatment, went off and sent a long telegram to Mr. Lloyd George. Four of them were promptly deported. "They only deported the Pashas," said one of the Boys who on account of his lesser dignity had only been sent out of Cairo. It was impossible not to be amused by the regretful way in which he said it, as if the accident of not being a Pasha had deprived him of an important advantage in his political career. Now, Zaghlul was a Pasha and was deported. Abdul Aziz Fahmy was a Bey and was not. Zaghlul had scored his second point. He was also the oldest, ablest, and most eloquent of the four Pashas deported. The deportation of the Pashas soon came to be considered simply as the deportation of Zaghlul. Those who were with him were his companions in exile, no more. And those who were left behind had by that very fact been labelled by the English authorities as being of minor importance.

For some years the delegation continued to exist as such, persons deported or arrested being replaced by others, so that people still talk of members of the Wafd of the first, second, third, and even fourth line. It had not become a political party, and, curiously enough, did not become one until our hostility to it slackened and its extraordinarily heterogeneous elements flew apart, leaving Zaghlul and those who were content to be merely his followers in possession of an organisation which, without any change proved to be a very efficient political machine. Only the combination of rather stupid persecution with the anti-British exasperation left after the war could have prevented that very mixed leadership from flying apart much earlier in deference to the centrifugal forces it contained. The four Pashas first deported were Zaghlul, Hamed el Bassel, Sidky, and Mohammed Mahmud. Sidky is the present Minister of the Interior and Zaghlul's arch-enemy. Mohammed Mahmud is a possible Minister in an anti-Zaghulist Cabinet.

ZAGHLUL AS LEADER.

In the extreme political excitement of 1919 and the succeeding years, when the English question dominated all others to an even greater extent than it does to-day, it was easy for the delegation to form a network of committees all over Egypt for the collection of moral and financial support. It speedily had a very considerable financial backing and the power of stimulating political demonstration at any point in Egypt

(Continued on next page).



MR. M. A. JINNAH
BAR-AT-LAW

Joint counsel with Mr. Sen Gupta for Phanse.

MR. S. G. WELINKAR
BAR-AT-LAW

Who is defending accused Nos. 2 to 8.

MR. J. M. SEN GUPTA
BAR-AT-LAW.

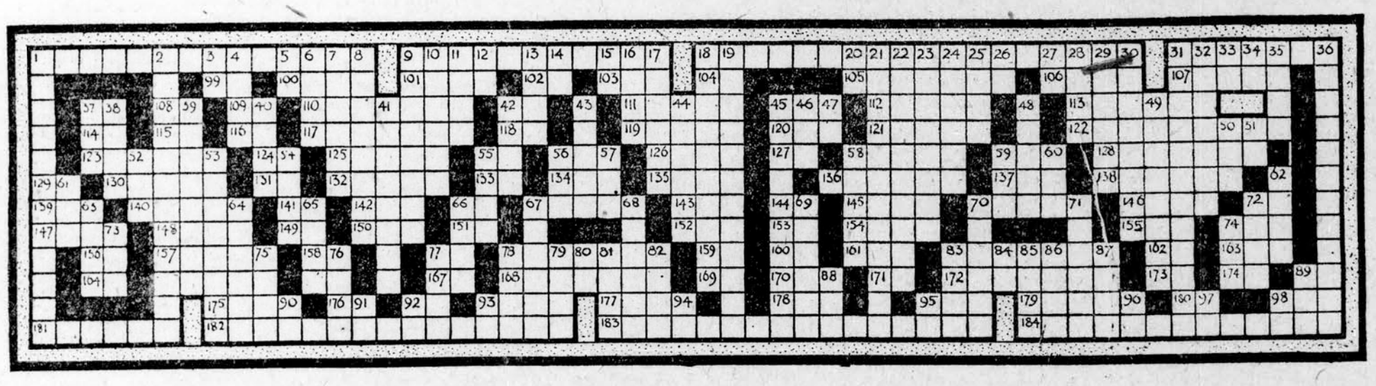
Counsel from Calcutta who is defending Shafi Ahmed, accused No. 1, and, along with Mr. Jinnah is appearing for Phanse, accused No. 9.

"CHRONICLE" CROSS---WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"

Rs. 300/-

TO

WIN



1st prize Rs. 150
2nd prize Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs. 25 each 75
Total .. 300

CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given a single letter. These letters read across from left to right, must make up the words indicated in the horizontal clues. The letters, read downwards, must make up words suggested by the vertical clues. A black square shows where a word begins or ends. Dotted place is to be taken as black. For example No. 1 word will have 14 letters as a horizontal word and 12 letters as a vertical word No. 3 is a vertical word of 2 letters meaning "Expression of hesitancy" and so on.

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

1st prize	Rs. 150
2nd prize	Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs. 25 each	Rs. 75
Total	Rs. 300

are offered for correct solutions of our cross-word puzzles to be opened on the day following the close of entries. If no correct solutions are received the nearest will receive the prizes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram accompanied with 26 coupons of different numbers published elsewhere in this issue will be considered. There is no limit of entries. Each person may submit as many as he chooses but, of course, accompanied with the full complement of coupons.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.

The Editor's decision is always final and legally binding.

To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of cover thus:—

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
18. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
31. A rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals.
37. For example (Lat. init.)
42. A degree (init.)
45. Propose (coll.)
55. Ecclesiastical degree (
56. That which goes in t... mouth.
58. Stone or earthenwar...
59. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
72. Branch of artille...
74. Drink made from...
79. Brings forth yo...
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. Plant's sharp p...
83. Deportment.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (in...
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
98. A track left b...
99. Same as 33 v...
100. A medicinal ...
101. An equal.
102. A kind of e...
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection...
105. Point of ... is nearest th...
106. Buddhist ... of ancient ...
107. To stre...
108. What ...
109. Same ...
110. Imagi...
111. Wom... "Ruth...
112. (Med... of t...
113. A ...
114. San...
115. Tel...
116. Int...
117. A ...
118. Au...
119. Tr...
120. Ter...
121. Fi...
122. Fe... an...
123. Fi...
124. Ju...
125. Pa...
126. Rive... Floren...
127. Same ...

HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's call (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time.
133. Diphthong.
134. Consumed.
135. Gay plumaged birds.
136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of. (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player.
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the ... e.
164. A kind of electrical current ... t.)
167. A pointed arch or window.
168. Brings forward by way of ... pr...
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sym.)
172. A virulent poison.
173. Name of annual motor races ... in the Is... of Man (init.)
... Same as 151.
... A small bird like a robin (... revd.)
... God willing (Lat. init.)
... An image.
... A New Zealand parrot tha... kills sheep.
... Boy's name (curtailed.)
... Second and third letters ... of a musical instrument to be found in ... practically all well-to-do homes.

HORIZONTALS *continued*.:

181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Headstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominion ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother.
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Alluring.
To raise one end.
Lasts for a very long time (Shakespear...

VERTICALS (*continued*):

42. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to cars generally.
45. Famous pianist.
46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novara.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. That stinking badger of Java.
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest. (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A license.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritza river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)
96. Same as 94.
97. Gold (sym.)
98. Euthenium (sym.)

BAWLA MURDER.

(Continued from page 7.)

again returned to Bombay and lived in the Tardeo Club. In November she went to Bawla to live in his flat which he occupied above the Islam Club at Chowpatty, and there they were living together. About December 15 Bawla's mother, and Mumtaz with Bawla left for Lonavla and also Mathew. On 10th January at 8 a.m. Bawla and Mumtaz came back to Bombay and on the 12th Bawla was murdered under circumstances which would be narrated hereafter.

INDORE STATE BUNGALOWS.

There were three houses belonging to the Indore State in Bombay and one of them which was at Mahim was not pertinent for their purpose. The two houses, Somerset Palace on Warden Road and Aurora House near the junction of Hughes Road, were important for their purpose. Counsel then handed over to the jury a map of the bungalows and the roads leading to them. Mulgaoker was the palace officer in charge of the Somerset Palace one Pai was the clerk and Pradhan was the motor driver there, in the service of the Indore State. Accused No. 3 was in Bombay, who was formerly in the service of the Indore State, his services being dispensed with on December 25th last. Accused Nos. 1 to 9 formed a conspiracy for kidnapping Mumtaz from Bombay and to take her to Indore in order that she might be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, and accused Nos. 2 and 9 seemed to have taken a pretty good part in the conspiracy. From the 29th September they were in Bombay at the Empire Hotel, the Somerset Palace was occupied by the Nawab of Rampur, from July to October 10. One Zakaulla and No. 4 who was a sort of attendant on the Maharajas came to Bombay and stayed at the Aurora House about the 19th October. No. 1 came on 16th October and also No. 6 came later on. For carrying out their plan, namely kidnapping Mumtaz from British India, the first thing necessary was money, for a car had to be purchased and she had to be put into the car and then kidnapped. On 14th October accused No. 9 borrowed Rs. 16 000 from Sardar Bholia at Indore. The idea was to put Mumtaz by force into the car and take the car to Indore. With that object Nos. 2 and 9 went to the Automobile Co., Ltd. for purchasing a car and they purchased a Maxwell touring car for Rs. 4,950 which together with the accessories came to Rs. 5,111. The order for the car was signed by No. 9 and it was registered in his name. It was taken to Aurora and No. 3 was seen driving the car.

TRACING OUT MUMTAZ.

The next step was to get into touch with the friends or relations of Mumtaz and know her whereabouts. The cousins of Mumtaz and Natanian were constant visitors to Aurora, and Allabux was asked to help the party in their attempt to take away Mumtaz. Accused No. 4 went to Ahmedabad to one Hassanalli to ask him to join the party, and he refused. Mulgaoker then got an All-India Car Guide on October 31 by Giles. At the end of November or 1st December they went to live at the Orient Hotel, Bombay, and again they came to Somerset Palace after some time. No. 1 then left for Indore and Nos. 2 9 3 and 4 were at Somerset Palace. About that time they were under the impression that Bawla was at Lonavla and that continued to be the scene of their activity and they planned to kidnap Mumtaz from there and not from Bombay. They first sent the car to Indore, the object being to bring certain members of their party to Poona; from Poona they were to go to Lonavla and there to kidnap her. Accused No. 3 went to the Victoria Terminus and despatched the car to Indore and the railway form was signed by accused No. 9, the signature being attested by Nos. 2 and 3. Accused Nos. 2 and 9 then went to Poona about the 15th or 18th of December and they stayed there at Krishna Bhuvan Hotel. Nos. 3 and 4 were then at Bombay and the others at Indore. On 18th December Nos. 2 and 3 came back to Somerset Palace and lived there for two days. On the 20th Ponde went to Poona to Krishna Bhuvan and No. 9 went to Indore.

DISGUISED TELEGRAMS

On the 21st December Ponde sent a telegram to No. 9 at Indore, which was couched in such a language that they would find it difficult to understand it. It read: "I am joining the college course. Delay will stop admission. May I expect you," which meant that by delay matters would suffer. No. 2 then came back to Bombay and stayed at the Orient Hotel, and again went back to Poona on 30th to Krishna Bhuvan Hotel, and remained there till January 11. On the 1st January he sent a wire to Phanse at Indore, and also to Bahadurshah at Bombay. The wire to Phanse read as follows: "Send Ahmed Rafi if there. Please reply immediately at Poona". The counsel suggested that Ahmed Rafi was Shafi Ahmed. The telegram to No. 3 was as follows: "Come here immediately". Accused No. 3 went and met Bawla's chauffeur at Lonavla, and the prosecution case was that No. 2 called Nos. 3 and 1 to help in finding out the movements and whereabouts of Bawla. On the 7th January Ponde sent another wire to Phanse at Indore in disguised language. It was "Puppies must reach here with Lana on Friday at 3 p.m. No moment's delay. Tadanwalla on river. All very well." No. 9 was called Tadanwalla because he came from that place, and he was asked to arrange for the car to cross the river Tapti in order to reach Indore. "Puppies" meant in this case the conspirators and Lana was one of them, and Tadanwalla was asked to remain at the river near Dhulia to arrange for the crossing of the car. He also asked that there should be not a second delay. In the original telegram the words were, "Immediately send puppies with Lana or reply at once. Finally settled Climate pleasant. Not a seconds delay. Lost opportunity. Please reply why hesitate." The counsel could not say whether it was lost or last, and this telegram was sent on 9th January. To that there was a reply by No. 9 to 2, and possibly the telegrams must have crossed each other. The reply was "Fruits despatched via Nasik will reach to-morrow." It was sent to Ponde at Krishna from Indore. The car was garaged in one Amirkhan's garage at Rs. 4 per day, and this happened on 9th. On 10th January he told the manager of the Krishna Bhuvan that he expected a party wherein four would be Mahomedans, and he engaged a room for them, and the red Maxwell came to Poona driven by No. 7 with Nos. 1, 6 and 7 in it. It was the same car that was purchased by Phanse. But Bawla had left Bombay at 8 a.m. and the car came back to Bombay.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

On 11th January accused No. 2 came to Bombay by train, the other party arriving by car. Nos. 2 and 3 were at Somerset Palace and Pradhan was asked for a Stepney wheel and some petrol for the car. The rest of the party passed Lonavla and there one Tatia was asked to fetch some water from the lake there for cleaning the car. The 'mali' said that they came there at about 5-30 p.m. and Bahadur Shah went out to meet them. On the 12th, according to the evidence of Pradhan, and one Swami to the Aurora House and saw Nos. 3 and 7 and also the car covered with dust. The car was subsequently washed by No. 3. On the 12th January Nos. 2 and 7 went to the Somerset Palace and they asked for the same Stepney wheel of Pradhan and they got it. At 5-30 p.m. the car left Aurora House with accused Nos. 1 to 8 and No. 3 was driving it. No. 3 told the 'Mali' there not to tell anybody about the arrival of the car and the car left at 5-30 p.m. The object of the party was to chase Bawla's car and to kidnap Mumtaz Begum from out of the car. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 were seen about 6-15 by Pradhan, who was driving Hakim Akhmal Khan and Khasgiwale the Dewan of the Rani to Crawford Market.

THE TRAGEDY

After making some purchases they went to the Hanging Gardens at 5 p.m. when Pradhan was asked to purchase some stamps from the Post Office there. At 6-15 p.m. he saw the red Maxwell car coming from the direction of Kemp and Co., with Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7. The red Maxwell was driven all along to chase the car of Bawla. Bawla and Mumtaz had left their house with Ahmed and their cleaner from the rear entrance of their house on the Babulnath third cross road. They went to Colaba and returned to Chowpatty; from there to Mahalaxmi Battery and again to Chowpatty where they met Mathew near the Wilson College, and he also got into the car. Bawla was sitting in the middle, and on one side was Mathew and on the other Mumtaz. They went to Rigde Road and they were chased by the red Maxwell, and the latter followed Bawla's car to Walkeshwar and to the Ridge Road where they overtook Bawla's car near the Hanging Gardens, a little beyond the Post Office. Immediately the red car was driven alongside Bawla's car and both stopped at once. All the occupants of the Maxwell got down and some went on one side of the car and the rest on the other side of Bawla's car. Mumtaz was sitting on the west side and the idea was to disentangle her from Bawla's car, snatch her away from it, put her into the Maxwell car and drive away with her. Pistols were fired at Bawla and he swooned.

ARRIVAL OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

Fortunately, however, a Ford came there. It contained four military officers, and was driven by Lt. Saegert. They had left the Willingdon Club after a game of golf at 7 p.m. and instead of going to the Taj Mahal they came up the Ridge Road from the direction of Kemp's shop by mistake. They heard the noise of firing and Lt. Saegert stopped his car and all the four officers went to the assistance of Bawla. Lt. Saegert grappled with the man who was trying to drag Mumtaz from the car; it was accused No. 1 and he had a jack-knife in his hand; No. 2 was firing at Saegert, and he had to grapple with him also.

All that the officers had with them was a golf club and nothing else. When No. was firing at Saegert, Lt. Batty struck him with the club and the former ran away by the Little Gibb's Road. Then Mumtaz was taken and made to sit in the officer's car and No. 5 again tried to take her away from there and Lt. Batty struck him on the face and threw him against the wall of the Bishop's House. Accused No. 1 then struck at Lt. Saegert with the jack-knife and it was taken away from him. It was subsequently given to Sgt. Watkins along with the Kukri and accused No. 1 was handed over to him. The automatic pistol was given to the Sergt. Watkins, it being taken of the hands of one of the accused by Lt. Saegert. Watkins before he left the place searched the person of Accused No. 1 and found Rs. 2,000 on him in hundred rupee currency notes. The money was taken possession of by Watkins along with a broken bamboo stick. Bawla was lying on the road and he had about six wounds on him. Mathew had a shot wound on his arm and Mumtaz had about four injuries on her face yhich would permanently discharge her face.

BAWLA SUCCUMBS.

All of them were placed in Bawla's car and the car was driven to the J. J. Hospital by Bawla's chauffeur. Lt. Saegert though he was injured drove back his own car with Lt.-Col. Vickery, Lt. Batty and another. They drove to the St. George's Hospital where Lt. Saegert's injuries were treated. But for the arrival of these officers the detection of the crime would have been very difficult. Fortunately, these officers bravely helped the occupants of Bawla's car. The jack-knife, kukri and the pistol were handed over to Inspector Guider at 8-30 p.m. by the officers. Bawla died in the Hospital at 1 p.m. of the pistal shot, and the bullet was of the same bore as the pistol which they had there. Mumtaz was also taken to the hospital for treatment and her face, it was stated, would be permanently disfigured. Mahomed Shafi had a wound on his left side and he was discharged the same night; Lt. Saegert was sent away from the Hospital on January 22 and a bullet was found in his body.

RETURN OF ACCUSED TO INDORE

Nos. 2 and 5 left Bombay on that night by the Calcutta mail at 9 p. m. from the Victoria Station. It appeared that on that day one Sarma, Finance Secretary to the Indore State, and one Hashim, a liquor contractor, were leaving by the Calcutta mail at 9 p.m. They had booked their berths and bought their tickets. One Khansaheb Hasanally, an army contractor, who was going to Mhow from Bombay was also in the same compartment and Sarma did not go away although he had booked his berth. He got back a refund and Nos. 2 and 4 travelled in the compartment with Hassanally who talked with No. 5. They changed at Khandwa and Husanally went to Mhow and the two accused to Indore. Sarma went to the hospital and after learning the incidents there sent a wire to one Atmaram Sing at Indore at 3 a.m. on the 12th. On the 13th two second class railway tickets were sold at Dadar for Ahmedabad and one of those tickets was found in the house of accused No. 6. Only two second class tickets were sold on that day, as many people do not travel second class by that train.

MYSTERY OF THE CAR.

That car was, he believed, taken to Indore. Some of the accused persons escaped to Indore in the car and the car was probably at Indore. He was unable to tell them where the car was at present and the owner of the car who purchased it for Rs. 5,000 was also not telling them where it was. They had evidence to show that Mulgaonkar and Khasgiwale were much perturbed over the presence of the "*mali*" and best thing they could think of was to send the *mali* to Indore. Khasgiwalle had a friend, Lele, and he asked Lele to take the *mali* to Indore. On 14th January Lele took the *mali* to Indore and they reached Indore on 15th. The *mali* was to be taken to No. 9 and he was to be informed about the outrage at Malabar Hill. The message was duly delivered to the accused No. 9 by the *mali* and Lele who at first put up at Khasgiwale's and subsequently the *mali* was taken to another place in Indore. They both came to Bombay in a few days. When Lele was sent to accused No. 9. Lele was told not to send any wires to "Aurora House" or "Somerset Palace".

A CODE TELEGRAM.

Lele was, however, asked to send a telegram in the following terms "when are you sending my teeth" which meant that the *mali* and he arrived safe. That telegram was sent to the address of one Dr. Dhargalkar, a dentist of Bombay. That telegram ran as follows:—"When will you send my teeth". That was on the 15th January. On the 20th January the police arrested accused Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 at Indore by the Indore police.

MARKS OF INJURY ON ACCUSED.

Then on 20th January search was made of the persons and of the houses of the accused. No. 8 was found to have a gun shot wound on the left leg. Medical examination showed that the wound was of one week's duration. In the house of accused No. 8 was found Rs. 1,444. The medical examination of accused No. 7 showed that he had a cut on the inner and middle aspect of the left foot, and it was also of a week's duration. One railway ticket was found in the house of accused No. 6, issued on the 13th January. He had also four injuries and they too were of a week's duration. As regards accused No. 5, three pistol cartridges were found in a copper box, which were of the same bore as the bullet and cartridges found in the car of Bawla and removed from the person of Bawla. Accused No. 5 had eight injuries and they were also of a week's duration. No. 4 had also an injury of one week's duration. It appeared that accused No. 9 was arrested later on 8th February and surrendered to the Bombay police on the 14th February. The others were arrested on 6th February while accused No. 1 was arrested in Bombay.

LEAVE APPLICATIONS OF ACCUSED.

These were the facts' said the Advocate General, and he would lead evidence on which the facts would be stablished. He then referred to the leave applications. No. 1 applied for leave on 16th October and though he had a week's leave he overstayed till September. From the 9th January he was not serving in Indore. All these accused were not working in Indore and had taken leave from the 9th January to the day of the occurrence of Bawla's murder. Phanse was not in Bombay on the 9th January.

Mr. Kanga then referred to the charges with which they were charged and added that he had one more thing to say. The one reason why the car was delayed at Walwan lake was that those in the car did not want to come down to Bombay before dusk.

He then closed his address as it was time for lunch.

CROWN WITNESSES.

When the Court reassembled after lunch, the interest of the members of the public present in the Court at once became very keen, since, after the close of the Advocate General's opening address they expected that they would be able to st their eyes at last on the central figure in the tragedy—Mumtaz Begum, but, they were not a little disappointed when S. A. Kolhatkare, the official draftsman, stepped into the witness box as the first prosecution witness.

Examined by the Advocate General for the prosecution, Sadashiv Appaji Kolhatkar, said that he was a draftsman in the P. W. D. He was then showed the plan of the Chowpatty area. He said he prepared it and that it was correct as regards scale and situation of the buildings and roads. He was then shown the plan of the Hanging Gardens locality. He testified to its correctness and accuracy.

The witness was cross-examined by both Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Mr. Velinkar to ascertain the di[illegible] distances between points on the m[illegible]

Mumtaz Begum [illegible]ered into the Court and the crowd watched her with the greatest interest taking her seat in the witnessbox. She looked quite composed and collected and gave her evidence in clear and distinct tones in Urdu.

MUMTAZ BEGUM'S EVIDENCE.

Examined by Mr. Kanga, Advocate General, she said that her mother's name was Vazir Begum. She had a step-father named Mahomedali. Her age was about 22 years. Her mother was a singing girl. She herself followed the same profession. She had been to Indore as she was sent for. The first time she went to Indore was about eleven or twelve years ago. She went with her mother as the Maharaja had called for her as a singing girl. The Maharaja then employed her as a singing girl. She had two months' leave and went to Hyderabad after staying at Indore for 2 or 2½ months. She then returned to Indore and stayed for a year as a singing girl. Then the Maharaja took back all the ornaments she had and the Maharaja—

Mr. Sen Gupta:—"I object to that going in. There are any amount of allegations and mud slinging made against certain persons which are not necessary. In what way is it necessary, I ask my learned friend, to make all these allegations against people who are not in this Court?"

Mr. Kanga:—We don't want this."

Continuing Mumtaz Begum said she then went to Amritsar as the Maharaja ordered her and one Shanker Rao to leave Indore. After 3 months she returned to Indore as Shanker Rao had came to fetch her. When she returned to Indore she lived as the Maharaja's mistress. That was for about ten years. She was known then as Mumtaz, but when she had to proceed to England her name was changed to Kamalabai. She was taken to England by the Senior Maharani and Shankerrao. The Maharaja had been to England but he was separate.

"MARAHAJA'S CHILD".

After she returned from England she had a child. The child was born at—

Mr. Sen Gupta:—"How is that relevant?"

Mr. Kanga:—"Whose child was it?"

Witness:—"The Maharaja's".

Proceeding she said she knew Bhanpura. She went there last year with the Maharani. Her mother and father were with her. She remembered when she left Bhanpura. She sent a letter to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. The letter stated—"We are coming and the Government of India should give us protection". The letter was signed as Mumtaz Begum alias Kamalabai. Amritsar was her native place where she went from Delhi. At Amritsar she sent a petition to the Deputy Police Commissioner Amritsar.

The original petition was then tendered as an exhibit.

She then proceeded to Mussoorie to go to Delhi at the instructions of the Maharani. Her mother and step-father and servants accompanied her. She proceeded to Delhi after the letter was sent. Sule accompanied them. He was assistant household officer, Indore. They broke journey at Delhi. Then Sule said that he would not allow her to go to Amritsar. She did not go to Mussoorie. At Amritsar one Sadhu of Indore came to her.

Zakaulla Khan also came to her. Zakaulla saw her thrice at Amritsar. She left Amritsar and went to Nagpur. She had employed 2 Gurkhas as watchmen at Amritsar. That was before Zakaula came and saw her. She knew that people from Indore were after her and hence the precaution. She went to Nagpur last year during summer. Ramlal and Biharilal from Indore were after her. She did not know their names but they had become friends with her father. Her mother and stepfather were with her at Nagpur. She came from Nagpur to Bombay. Ramlal, her mother and stepfather came from Amritsar to Nagpur. She staved for 15 days at Nagpur. When she came to Bombay her mother, stepfather andt Ramlal accompanied her.

IN BOMBAY

They alighted at Bori Bunder Ramlal and Bulakidas of Indore took her to Andheri. They proceeded to Versova at Andheri. She came to Bombay because the Bombay police knew her whole mystery and to get protection from them. That was about the end of the hot season. Subsequently she left Versova and went to Madanpura. Her stepfather and mother were with her. It was because they had seen Mr. Fuller of the Bombay Police and told him that they were putting up at Andheri at the suggestion of a man who had become friendly with her father. Mr. Fuller said:—

Mr. Sen Gupta:—"I object to it."

Mr. Kanga:—"We don't want the conversation. What was the reason for leaving Andheri"?

At Madanpura she lived at Hakim Building for a month. Then she went to Rangari's Chawl, Parel. It was the end of the hot season.

MEETS BAWLA.

She first met A. K. Bawla at Parel. Bawla was introduced to her by her maternal uncles Alla Bux and Alla Din. He was her mother's cousin. They were brothers. They had a sister Natan. She stayed at Rangari's Chawl for two months and went to Bawla's house at Sleater Road. Her mother and stepfather went with her. Bawla was not living there. She asked Bawla to provide her with a living. After they met she was living as Bawla's mistress. She stayed at Sleater Road for two months. She then went to Tardeo Club. Bawla and she lived there. Her mother and father had gone to Amritsar. During her stay at Tardeo Club, she left for Aimere, Simla, Delhi and Agra accompanied by Bawla. That was after the monsoon. She knew Mathew. He was living in Bawla's house.

The Judge:—"What is this Tardeo Club?"

The Advocate-General:—"Bawla's private club."

Continuing Mumtaz Begum said that Mathew accompanied them on their tour. They returned to Bombay after a fortnight. On [illegible] return she lived at Tardeo Club. Ba[illegible] was staying there. From Tardeo Cl[illegible] she went to Bawla's house at Chowpatty. When she was staying at Tardeo Cl[illegible], she saw her aunt Natan Jan. She came to her house. At her first visit Natan Jan was not allowed to see her. She came to see her thrice. She was living on the third floor of the house.

THE FATAL DRIVE.

She was going out freely from the Islam Club premises. One Bhaya was there who was dismissed by Bawla because he brought a chit to her from Indore people. They went to Lonavla from the Islam Club with Bawla and his family. They were at Lonavla for 26 days and they then returned to Bombay. Six or seven days after that Bawla died. It was on a Race day that they returned to Bombay—that was on Saturday. She went by train to Lonavla and Bawla by car. She knew Mahomed Shafi Bawla's driver. She also saw Mathew who had gone there in a car. Bawla went straight from the station to the race-course in a car. Witness did not go with him to the race-course. They lived at Chowpatty above the Islam Club. On the evening of the day Bawla was killed she went with him for a drive with the cleaner and the driver, Mahomed Shafi. They were four of them in the car and they went to Apollo Bunder, Colaba, Chowpatty, Mahalaxmi Battery and returned to Chowpatty again. While they were going to the rear entrance of the club they met Mathew and the latter came into the car, Mathew was on Bawla's right, and she on the left, Bawla being in the middle. Mathew asked Bawla to give him a drive and they went to Walkeshwar side and thence to the Hanging Gardens. She heard the sound of a horn of a car from the rear, and the driver who was driving fast slowed down as soon as he heard the horn, and the motor car came and bumped into their car. She heard abuses addressed to Bawla and some one said, "alight our Bai". Some people got out of the other car. Half of the party came on one side and half came on the other side where Mathew was sitting; she could not say how many of them were there. Some one put his head into the car and fired a pistol. The hood of the car was up; then she was dragged out of the car by some one and stabbed in the face in three places and she was lifted out of the car and carried, and meanwhile sime Europeans who came in a car rescued her. As soon as that car came, she shouted out "For God's sake help us", the car was stopped and she was made to sit in a motor car. The man who struck her made her sit in the car; she was again struck on the forehead, and the European rescued her, and she went to the side where Bawla and other people were. Bawla was lying on the ground and Mathew was also there. The Sahib, who had rescued her had the man who had assaulted her tied hand and foot.

At this stage the Court adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN AMRITSAR.

HINDU'S BODY FOUND IN MAHOMEDAN QUARTER.

AMRITSAR, April 26.

A sensation was created here this morning when a Hindu vendor was found murdered in a Mahomedan-lane-near Quila Bhaggian. When the police received the information, Messrs. Qurban Ali, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Faizul Hassan City D. S. P. reached the spot with the posse of Police. Rumours of a Hindu-Mohammedan riot originated, but were soon supressed. The cause of the outrage remains undisclosed, but witnesses appearing before the police investigation alleged that while the deceased was passing through the lane he was suddenly set upon by two Mahomedans and beaten to death with hammers. The police have taken the suspects into custody.—A. P.

SURAT NATIONAL SCHOOL.

STILL AFFILIATED TO GUJRAT VIDYAPITH.

The Acharya, Lokmanya Rashtriya-Vinaya Mandir, Surat writes under the April 25:—

The Associated press message dated Surat April 22 associates the Edward Smarak Vinaya Mandir with Surat. The fact is that the Mandir is in Borsad, (Distt. Kaira). There is only one N. C. O. National School in Surat, the Lokmanya Rashtriya Vinaya Mandir and it is still affiliated to Gujrat Vidyapith.

WA[illegible] MOSUL.

A DEAL [illegible] EN LONDON AND [illegible]A.

"Lansbury[illegible]ekly" writes:—

Keep you[illegible]l. The League Commission[illegible] work, and the rumours ar[illegible] its findings are likely to b[illegible]avourable to the British cl[illegible] no means improbable [illegible]t is presented there wil[illegible]etween London and Ang[illegible]ritory to the Turks a[illegible] British companies [illegible] French and America[illegible] Mosul fields is depe[illegible]er the Irak Govern[illegible] come into line a[illegible] may not come [illegible] is being ponde[illegible]

MR. DAS'S STATEMENT.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

"Lansbury's Labour Weekly" writes:—

The manifesto which Mr. C. R. Das issued the other day constitutes by its implications and the unique position of its author an important event in the Indian political situation. The Swarajist leader dissociates himself and his party from any violence, invites the Europeans to lay aside suspicion, and unequivocally declares for co-operation with the Government on terms of honourable and equal partnership. The importance of the manifesto and the boldness of the step has been recognised by the present Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead, who declared that there would be nothing he would be more willing to do than to lay aside undue suspicion. All this so far is well and good. It is to be hoped that the matter will not rest here, but that serious attempt for the settlement of Indian difficulties will be made. A golden opportunity like this may not be repeated. Complete and hearty co-operation between the British people and Indian Nationalists is only possible if we in this country are prepared to deal in a straightforward and prompt manner with this offer.

C. R. Das is the President of the All-India Swaraiya Party. The Swarajya Party has been authorised to represent Indian Nationalists in the Legislative Council and the Assembly. Consequently a settlement arrived at between C. R. Das as leader of the Swaraiya Party and the Government of India would be binding on the executive of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Das's terms, as far as the administrative changes are concerned, are:—

(1) Complete freedom in the choice of Ministers and a responsible voice in the selection of the executive councillors by the leader of the party commanding a majority in the Provincial Legislature.

(2) Partial responsibility of the federal executive to the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Other conditions, such as the release of political prisoners, the repeal of the Bengal ordinance, and all coercive legislation, to be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of both the parties.

HISTORY OF EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

(Continued from previous page.)

that its leaders happened to choose. Now, demonstrations are an excellent way of committing ignorant persons to following a particular leadership, and all over Egypt there are young men who have grown up during the last seven years whose sole political education has been occasional demonstration for Zaghlul.

Zaghlul thus found himself in command of a considerable army of blind supporters (he offered them no programme) when the secession of the bulk of the original delegation left him with the funds collected, which became party funds, and the machine created, which became a party machine. No such well-equipped political party had ever existed in Egypt. His opponents had nothing but their personal reputations to pit against it.

I do not propose to recapitulate in detail the history of those few years during which Zaghlul, as leader of the delegation, worked steadily to prevent anyone else—Adly, for example, or Milner—from doing anything that might bring about a settlement of the Egyptian question at any table over which he did not personally preside. It was, however, the realisation that Zaghlul set himself above what they considered the interests of Egypt that brought about the secession of most of the bigger men among those who, when he was persecuted by England, had been content to proclaim themselves his followers. We made them rejoin him after the failure of the Milner negotiations, when Zaghlul by a particularly violent manifesto got himself once more deported. They found their position made very difficult by the inferior persons with whom Zaghlul had replaced them, and presently, in October, 1922, seceded a second time and formed the party of the Constitutional Liberals.

The promulgation of the Constitution and the preparation of the first elections found Zaghlul ready to reap the fruits of the preceding years. He had only a very few of the first-class men who had originally been with him, but he had a closely organised political party with enormous funds, now diverted from the purpose of Egyptian representation abroad to that of political success in Egypt. The Wafd was no longer a delegation with a moderate figurehead in Zaghlul. It was a party which had had a continuous series of invaluable political advertisements. It was a party free from any difficult promises, because all it had promised to do was to prevent the betrayal of Egyptian interests, and so long as no agreement had been reached, no one could say that Egyptian interests had been betrayed. It entered the political arena when the Palace was heartily tired of the lions already performing there, and prepared to do what it could to facilitate a change of programme. The Palace, like the Constitutional Liberals, overestimated the power of personal reputations as against that of a political machine, and allowed the elections to be rigged in Zaghlul's favour, thinking to give him a fair majority of votes. The result was the overwhelmingly Zaghlulist House that was dissolved last Christmas.

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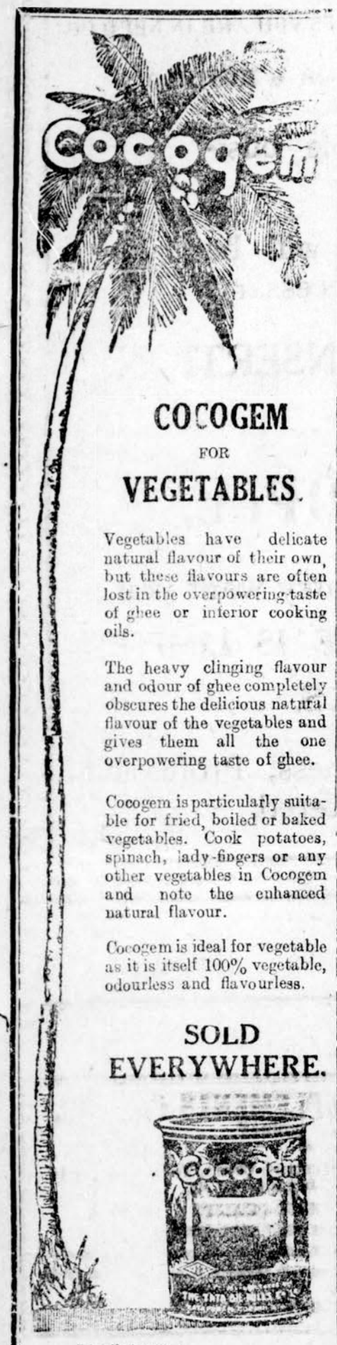

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TESTIMONIAL.

Hon Col. D Dawespelly, Bart., B. A., M. D. LL. D. Ph. D B. M. S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders.

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CURZON'S INDIAN POLICY.

LORD HARDINGE'S ESTIMATE.

MISTAKE OF THE PARTITION

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Ex-Viceroy of India, writes in the course of an appreciation in "The Sunday Times":—

Shortly after my return from Persia in 1898, he was appointed Viceroy of India when just forty years old, and it was a wonderful sight for his friends to see this young and capable man, full of confidence and enthusiasm, setting out on the great career for which he had made such efforts to prepare himself. I was at the station to say good-bye, and I remember that the impression left on me was wonder and admiration. I little thought then that twelve years later I should be starting on the same long difficult road, but the India to which I went in 1910 was very different from that India which received Lord Curzon in 1898.

A FRUITFUL VICEROYALTY.

During the Viceroyalty of his predecessor, Lord Elgin, the atmosphere in India was comparatively calm. It is true that there were two frontier expeditions, but Lord Elgin's administration was chiefly occupied in dealing with all-too-frequent visitations of plague and famine. Sedition in India was not serious, but required watching. It was under these conditions that Lord Curzon entered upon his task.

It would be difficult for me, in a short appreciation, to do full justice to him, but I should like to say at once that in my opinion Lord Curzon's administration of India was the greatest and most fruitful of any modern Viceroy. With that wonderful and tireless industry that characterised him, he thoroughly overhauled every branch of the Administration and introduced a condition of efficiency in every department of the Government which has never been paralleled. His own efficiency stimulated that of his subordinates and gave encouragement to the best of the Services.

EFFICIENCY IN AN ORIENTAL COUNTRY.

Personally, I have my doubts as to whether such a high standard of efficiency is desirable in an Oriental country, since the Indians do not understand it, and there is little doubt that they prefer to be governed by their own people in their own way. The one criticism that may be made of Lord Curzon's system of Government is that he did not open the door to the employment of more Indians in the Administration, and this I believe to be one of the root causes of the unrest and sedition that has gradually grown up in India. There were, however, certain reforms introduced by Lord Curzon which have proved of the greatest value to India.

I allude, firstly, to the educational reforms instituted by him, which remodelled the Indian Universities and contributed largely to the spread of primary education in India. His land revenue was just and equitable, and tended to improve the lot of many millions of people. This was part and parcel of his agricultural policy, and was most beneficent to the Indian peasants. Further, his frontier policy, in the withdrawal of British forces from unnecessarily exposed positions on the Afghan frontier, and his introduction of the system of tribal responsibility, have been amply justified by their success.

THE MISTAKE OF THE PARTITION.

One other measure which Lord Curzon regarded as a reform was the partition of Bengal into two Provinces in 1905. I need not here go into the reasons which prompted him to take this step; these, I am sure, were convincing at the time, but the following six years proved that the Partition was a mistake, since it provoked ever-increasing dissatisfaction and agitation throughout Bengal, without any compensating advantages. The re-union of Bengal was decided upon by my Government in 1911, and announced by the King at the Darbar in December of that year. This was one of the occasions upon which Lord Curzon and I quarrelled in a friendly way.

SOME REFORMS.

In my opinion, two of Lord Curzon's greatest reforms were the institution of the Agricultural College at Pusa and the appointment of a Department for the preservation of archaeological remains. The first succeeded by scientific research in multiplying by five times the fertility of corn for distribution to the people. The second arranged that all the ancient monuments in India, which till then had been neglected, should be catalogued, visited, and kept from falling into a state of decay.

Lord Curzon's handiwork is to be seen in all the most interesting cities of India in the care which is now bestowed on the preservation of ancient historical monuments. The people of India owe him a deep debt of gratitude for these two important measures.

THE GREAT DARBAR.

It will be remembered that he held the great Darbar in honor of the accession of King Edward, and nobody was better fitted to carry through this great official ceremony and pageant. It appealed to his imagination, and it took place with unsurpassed success. He improved the relations of the Government of India with the ruling princes and chiefs, though, perhaps, he failed sometimes to show that lightness of touch which is necessary in dealing with their affairs. Further he instituted the Cadet Corps as a training school for their sons and relations, with a view to their adoption of a military career in their own States.

THE KITCHENER CONTROVERSY.

In 1904 Lord Curzon returned home for six months, the period of the Viceroyalty having been extended. Had he never returned to India, he would always have been regarded as the greatest of Indian Viceroys. Unfortunately after his return the controversy with Lord Kitchener arose upon the question of the position of a second military representative, besides the Commander-in-Chief, upon the Viceroy's Council to deal with questions of supply and administration.

In the end. Lord Kitchener's view prevailed with the Home Government and a little more than a year after his return to India Lord Curzon resigned and came home. I should like to bear testimony here to the fact that from my experience in India, Lord Curzon's view was right. Lord Kitchener was in a certain sense a superman, and could achieve success where others failed. Out in the stress of war, the system collapsed entirely, the combined duties of Commander-in-Chief and Chief of the Staff being more than it was possible for any one man to perform.

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REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Apl. 25.

The Government of India's resolution on the Report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1922-23 contains many interesting points. The Government observes that it is glad to note that fresh defects which the scrutiny of the committee has brought to light are comparatively few in number and are of less importance than the defects to which attention was drawn in the first report of the Public Accounts Committee though the very fact of existence of this scrutiny has doubtless contributed to the improvement. The Governor-General in Council has considered with utmost care the recommendations made and the opinions expressed by the Committee in their report and in the minutes of their meetings, which they desire to be considered as part of it. The decisions arrived at by him are detailed below.

In some matters, action has already been taken and it is proposed to circulate to the Public Accounts Committee, who will investigate the accounts of 1923-24, a statement giving in detail the action taken on every point noticed in the report. The Governor-General in Council is in full agreement with the Committee that it is of utmost importance that steps should be taken to make control from the headquarters of the expenditure in local areas adequate and real. He is sure that the Committee will agree that for this purpose it is neither necessary nor desirable to institute a system of interference in details with heads of the local administration on whom responsibility for administering the total grant at their disposal mainly rests. The Department of the Government of India, which in the last resort controls the administration should, however, obtain periodically figures of the progress of expenditure against grants and enlist the co-operation of local authorities in obtaining grants before incurring expenditure. It is, as the Committee recognise not unnatural that the Department at headquarters is unable to give a full and satisfactory explanation of the details of excess of expenditure; but this difficulty could probably be obviated by their arranging when necessary for a representative of the local administration more fully conversant with the details to attend before the Public Accounts Committee along with a representative of the department.

The Government of India are at present considering in consultation with the Auditor General, the question of promulgating a set of rules to ensure that controlling and disbursing officers maintain accurate and up to date accounts of the expenditure incurred by them and periodically report its progress to the head of the Department and through him to the Government of India. The attention of the Auditor General is invited to the remarks in para 10 of the report with which the Governor-General in Council fully associates himself regarding the necessity of ensuring that there is no misclassification of expenditure between voted and non-voted. He is requested to take steps to issue such instructions as may be necessary to various accounting officers in order to minimise as far possible the chances of the occurence of this sort of error. Instructions have been issued giving effect to the suggestion of the Auditor General that the drawing officer should record on the bills presented by him at the treasury, the classification of the expenditure to meet which he is drawing the money.

The Governor-General in Council notes the emphasis which the committee desire to lay on the principle that the grants voted by the Assembly can be added to only by the Assembly and that any transfers to a grant from another grant or from a non voted head are invalid, unless voted by the Assembly. He fully concurs in this view and trusts that the point will not be lost sight of in future, either by the administrative or the audit authorities. The only exception to this rule is that under the present system whereby the Assembly votes under the head Miscellaneous a reserve to be placed at the disposal of the Finance Department any re-appropriations from the reserve have the effect of adding to some other great to which the expenditure is rightly debitable. This exception is, however, more apparent than real. for the reserve is intended for the propose of distribution and allotments out of the reserve are brought to notice by the audit officer in his appropriation report, thus giving the Public Accounts Committee an opportunity of criticism.

Regarding para 16 instructions were issued in the sense desired by the Committee. The extract reproduced below will show the importance which the Government of India attach to the principle enunciated.

"As however the total grants voted by the Assembly are distributed among the subheads and funds are allotted separately to the actual disbursing authorities, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that some improvement may follow if these officers realise the absolute necessity of obtaining funds from the Assembly where their sanction is necessary and from the Executive Government in respect of non-voted items before incurring the expenditure except in circumstances of such emergency as to justify the incurring of voted expenditure before the necessary vote can be obtained from the Assembly. Various departments are, therefore, directed to take the necessary steps for this purpose and to obtain the previous approval of the Finance Department, where for reasons of emergency it is proposed to incur voted expenditure in anticipation of a supplementary vote."

The Government of India have designated certain officers as immediately responsible for the ontrol over expenditure under each grant. Steps have been taken to subdivide the railway demand and not present a number of separate demands dealing with different items and the revised procedure has been introduced in presenting to the Assembly, the Railway Budget for 1925-26. The Auditor General is requested to comply with the wishes of the Committee and arrange in cases where grants for large amounts are involved (e. g. the head 'Direction' under 'Salt' that a sub table showing the variations under the more important items making up these grants is given in the appropriation report. The principle which the Committee desires to see enforced that both the gross and the net grants should be under the control of the Assembly has the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council. He has under consideration a most convenient way of giving effect to it, but owing to legal and technical difficulties, it has not been possible to take any immediate steps in the matter. The matter of advance indents for the railway stores is receiving careful consideration. The Government are in full sympathy with the object aimed at by the Committee.

EXCESS OVER EEXPENDITURE.

The Governor-General in Council cacepts the principle of preventing excesses over expenditure caused by the accounts adjustments. Instructions have been issued with a view to improving the present system. The Auditor General is requested to instruct the audit officers to give effect to the suggestion that in all cases where non-recurrent expenditure on a particular object is incurred in more than one financial year the annual appropriation report should contain a statement comparing the total expenditure from the beginning up to date with sanctioned grants. It is understood that the action taken with regard to minimising pilfering on railways has had some effect already, though the effect is to some extent obscured by a large number of arrear claims outstanding. Payments of compensation are reported to have dropped from 53 lakhs in 1922-23 to about 40 lakhs in 1923-24 and it is expected they will be in the neighbourhood of 25 lakhs in 1924-25. The Government of India recognise that there is still room for improvement, but are aware that the Railway Board is fully conscious of the position and is taking all possible steps to improve it. The Goversment of India have considered the suggestion that interest should be claimed from the Iraq Goverement for the delay in payment of certain claims with regard to postal transactions. The Iraq Government had, however, paid certain sums in excess of its liabilities on other accounts and it has been brought to notice that this over payment cancelled the other liability. No question of charging interest can therefore arise. The question whether it is possible to obtain reliable data to throw light on the effect on postal revenue of a rise in rates and of trade depression separately is under the consideration of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs at present and the Government are awaiting his report before arriving at a decision. The possibility of reducing the superior staff in the Posts and Telegraphs Dept. was to have been considered by the departmental Committee, which was appointed with Mr. Rayan as the chairman to examine the organisation of the department and effect possible economies, but it is relevant to note that the proportion of gazetted to non-gazetted staff in the department in 1923-24 was 811 to 106054 and considering that a large number of the gazetted officers are very modest status the proportion of one officer to 130 men does not seem 'prima facie' high.

INTER DEPTT. TRANSACTIONS

The Governor-General in Council accepts in principle the suggestion that arrangements between the Army and other departments should be generally on a reciprocal basis. He has consequently decided that where inter-departmental transactions are involved the Army Department should charge and be charged for services to and from other departments, unless the resulting accounting and book-keeping will clearly lead to undesirably expensive complications. In cases, where it is desired that general principle should be departed from the decision to do so should be taken by administrative authorities only after consulting the audit officer concerned and reasons for the decision should be recorded in full. The Governor-General in Council agrees entirely with the remarks regarding the undesirability of transactions being allowed to remain in suspense for any considerable period. It was with this object that the step was taken of charging off in accounts of the year 1923-24 large amounts of advances to the Persian Government that had been long standing and a crutiny will now be made of the other items which are at present held in suspense in the accounts. The question of items in dispute between the India Office and the War Office regarding the amounts due to and from India in connection with the Great War is receiving careful attention and it is hoped that a settlement will be reached at no distant date.

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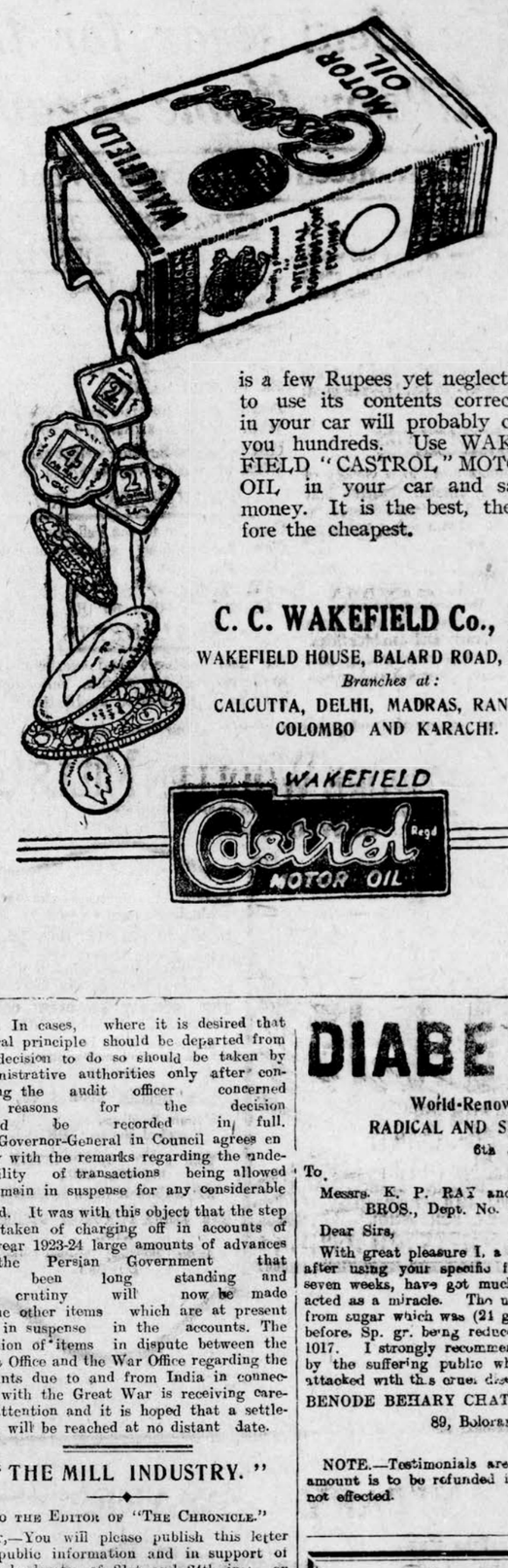

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"THE MILL INDUSTRY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will please publish this letter for public information and in support of your leaderates of 21st and 24th inst., on the drawbacks, mismanagement etc., in the textile industry.

The drawbacks, corruption and the like, shown by you of the Bombay mills, equally or rather more acurately apply to many mills of Ahmedabad. You know Sir, that Ahmedabad is next to Bombay and a second City in India for textile industry. In many of the mills the relatives or acquaintances of the agents are given preference and engaged on big salaries, their stores etc., per bought, and various ways are adopted in buying of cotton and selling of yarn and cloth.

At several places some of the Directors are relatives or acquaintances and there is little chance of the leaking out of the corruption unless it is brought to light by an independent and fearless director.

It is also to be noted that the textile mill agents are the most influential and the richest persons in the city, and it is improbable or rather impossible to obtain justice in a court of law by a man with limited means. The law does not allow a share holder to scrutinize any transaction, asking explanation from the agents at any time and making an enquiry. The only course open to a share-holder by law, is to see and enquire into the cleverly prepared ballance-sheet, presented at the general meeting held annually. Hence to check the internal mal-administration and to detect fraud easily is also impossible.

Under the circumstances it is necessary for the Government to modify in clear terms the law empowering a share-holder to see, enquire and suggest a beneficial course to the company, which I think would put a check upon unfair actions of the managing agents. I therefore trust you to agitate in the matter for public good and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI H. D.

Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me this opportunity of thanking you, and, through you, the general public both at home and abroad, for the great kindness and sympathy shown to me and my family in the sad loss sustained through the disastrous fire at the Exhibition. The messages received from all quarters are far too numerous to reply individually.

So far as the relics are concerned, the loss is, of course, irreparable, and we mourn the destruction of so many historic mementoes which it was the pride of Madame Tussaud and her descendants to acquire and exhibit to the public.

One effect of the fire, is that it has revealed the great esteem in which the old lady's memory is held throughout the world.

The kindly references in the press and from the public, several members of which have generously extended us offers of assistance, have gone far to alleviate the effects of the blow we received when the treasures of several generations of the family, which had taken a century-and-a-half to accumulate, vanished within the space of a single hour.

With much gratitude, believe me,

Yours etc.

JOHN T. TUSSAUD.

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